The Janesville Daily Gazette.

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THE GAZETTE.

TUESDAY MARCH 5.

TO-DAY'S ANNIVERSARIES

Born: Dr. George Stanhope 1660.
Died: William Howitt, 1879.
Corregio, 1534.
Dr. Thomas Arne, 1778.
Alexander Volta, 1827.

Boston massacre, 1770.
First locomotive in the Britannia tube, 1850.
J. G. Blaine made secretary of state, 1881.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRSS.

The inaugural address of President Harrison is one of those carefully written, thoughtful, and statesmanlike documents that will commerd general approval. All right-thinking men will ascribe to the president's modest dignity, and a patriotism as broad as the Union, in the preparation of that important state paper. There is a manliness about it, a sincerity of purpose, a consciousness of duty, that reflects great honor upon the republican president.

The democrats and mugwumps, but more especially the latter, have been anxiously waiting for President Harrison's official utterance on the question of civil service. He means to inaugurate a reform, that is he proposes to put the offices in the hands of competent and worthy men. This is the best civil service reform that can possibly be inaugurated. There is no cant or ambiguity about such language as this taken from the inaugural:

The heads of departments, bureaus and all other public offices having any duty connected therein, will be expected to enforce the civil service law fully and without evasion. Beyond this obvious duty I hope to do something more to advance the reform of the civil service. Your ideal, or even my ideal, I shall probably not attain. The retrospect will be a safer basis of judgment than promise. We shall not, however, I am sure, be able to put our civil service upon a non-partisan basis until we have secured the incumbency that fair-minded men of the opposition will approve for impartiality and integrity. As the number of such in the civil list is increased, the removals from office will diminish.

Then, again, he makes a statement with caution and practical sense: "The civil list is so large that a personal knowledge of any large number of applicants is impossible. The president must rely upon the representations of others, and these are often made inconsiderately and without any just sense of responsibility. I have a right, I think, to insist that those who volunteer or are invited to give advice as to appointments shall exercise consideration and fidelity."

If the political opponents of President Harrison will read what he has to say on the southern question, they will find that his words are words of kindness and wisdom, and his policy one of dignity and sound statesmanship. The inaugural address of a president should be considered a sort of a platform of the party, but its utterances should mean more than platforms unusually do, and the principles it teaches should be more lasting than the resolutions manufactured by a party convention for the purpose, mainly, of catching votes. If President Harrison and the republican party will join hands on his inaugural address and there stand, the republican administration will be one of splendid triumphs.

We suggest to the readers of the Gazette the wisdom of giving the address a thorough study. While it may be regarded as somewhat lengthy, there is a good deal in it that means evrything to the party and the president. The address in full will be found in this impression of the Gazette.

As soon as Mr. Wanamaker's name was mentioned for a position in President Harrison's cabinet, the democrats held up their hands in holy horror because that gentleman had contributed toward bearing the expense of last fall's campaign. "John Wanamaker's contribution to the corruption fun," is a familiar expression of the partisan organs of the opposition; they have forgotten that people who live in glass houses should not be flinging brick-bats. Here is a little list of persons, most of them expectants of office, who were somewhat lavish toward the same kind of fund. Their contributions were of the following magnificent proportions: President Cleveland, $10,000; Secretary Whitney, $20,000; Secretary Vilas, $10,000; Postmaster Dickinson, $10,000; Secretary Fairchild, $10,000; Secretary Endicott, $10 000; Secretary Bayard, $10,000; W. L. Scott, $75 000; Cal. Brice, $50,000; W. H. Havemeyer, $50,000; A. P. Gorman, $20,000, W. H. Barnum, $40 000; Herman Oelrich, $60,000.—*State Journal*.

There is something very peculiar about the democratic and the mugwump theory of contributions to campaign funds. It was all right for a democratic president to give $10,000 to elect himself, and eminently proper for a democratic cabinet officer to give anywhere from $10,000 to $20,000 to further the election of their chief; but for a republican to give $10,000 to elect a republican president, and then for that republican to be put in the cabinet, is, in the democratic and mugwump mind, awfully wicked.

A great many republicans who liked Warner Miller's heroic campaign, would have been pleased if he had been selected for a cabinet office. But there is no doubt that his appointment would have created difficulties for the republicans of New York and that Mr. Miller himself would eventually suffer from the factional troubles. General Harrison invited the New York republican leaders to unite on a cabinet officer and this was the discreet thing to do. The appointment of Mr. Tracy is a good one and New York could not have the treasury portfolio under any conditions, as General Harrison long ago made up his mind that Mr. Wiadom should have it.—*The Sentinel*.

The appointment of Warner Miller would have gratified all the republicans of New York except the small and erratic faction under the leadership of Thomas C. Platt. Platt represents a dissatisfied, quarrelsome faction of the republican party in his state. He is a man of considerable ability in some ways, but it is a disturber in republican politics. Ever since he won the sobriquet of "Me Too," by resigning his seat in the senate in 1881 after a service of only a few months, he has been a dead weight to the republican party. His ambition is this, that if he can not be a boss, he will be a smasher.

THE NEW CABINET.

At noon to-day President Harrison sent to the senate for confirmation the following names to be members of his cabinet:

Secretary of State—James G. Blaine, of Maine.

Secretary of the Tressury—William Windom, of Minnesota.

Secretary of War—Redfield Proctor, of Vermont.

Secretary of the Navy—Benj. F. Tracey, of New York.

Secretary of the Interior—John D. Noble, of Missouri.

Postmaster-General—John Wannamaker of Pennsylvania.

Secretary of Agriculture—Jeremiah M. Rusk, of Wisconsin.

On the coldest day of this winter ex-Secretary Hugh McCulloch was observed by a Washington Post reporter making calls on foot and without an overcoat. He said: "At eighty years of age I do not need any extra wraps, and I have never worn an overcoat. I cannot see that I am not in as good health as ever. I can remember when I used to ride horseback between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, and I could ride all day when the mercury was below zero without having to get down, as others did, to warm my feet. I can remember when I thought a man old at fifty. Afterward I moved up the limit to sixty. Then I concluded that a really old man was seventy. Sometime afterward I changed my idees about being old at eighty. Now I wonder that anybody can consider eighty old. I don't feel any older in thought and spirit that I did when I was forty. No, you mustn't look among us boys of eighty for your old men."

The report comes from Mauston, that John Turner died in that town on Monday morning. He had been a well-known figure in the state for many years. He was a native of England, coming to the United States in 1848 and selecting a site near Fort Winnebago for English colonists. The town was named Port Hope, and he endeavored to put in practice his theories regarding the supply and demand for labor. They failed and he moved to Mauston in 1854, opened a law office and later was editor and proprietor of The Mauston Star for twenty years. He had also been a member of the legislature as far back as 1859.

Some people think it strange that neither Mr. Cleveland nor his wife, nor any member of his cabinet would attend the inauguration ball. People seem to forget that it is hard, and quite unpleasant, for sensitive democrats—to dance at their own funeral. But as a matter of fact, four years ago, President Arthur, his sister, and the wives of all his cabinet, attended the inaugural ball of Mr. Cleveland. President Arthur was a trained gentleman.

Senator Higgins, of Delaware, left his umbrella in Indianapolis along with his views on politics, and it was returned to him in Washington by Private Secretary Halford—*Chicago Tribune*.

This is the first gun for Harrison. Any administration that will return an umbrella as promptly as that, has unflinching honesty.

The solid south was glad to hear that Mr. Cleveland stood firmly on the side of the old rebel states when he vetoed the direct tax bill. Mr. Cleveland was the best friend the solid south had in the north.

Next to the best thing that can be said in favor of Mr. Blaine's appointment to the state department, is that it will worry the enemy. Anything that will worry the enemy is a splendid thing.

Europe will notice that the United States now has a secretary of state. It has been detrimental to the interests of this country that the office was vacant during the past four years.

The New York Sun, with a sort of an eye twinkle, remarks that Mr. Blaine will be only 62 years old in 1892.

A Horse Who Can Talk!

Everybody has heard of a "horse laugh," but who has ever seen an equine gifted with the power of speech? Such an animal would be pronounced a miracle; but so would the telegraph and the telephone have been a hundred years ago. Why, even very recently a cure for consumption would have been looked upon as miraculous, but now people are beginning to realize that the disease is not incurable. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure it, if taken in time. This world-renowned remedy will not make new lungs, but it will restore diseased ones to a healthy state when all other means have failed. Thousands can gratefully testify to this. All druggists.

Notice to Pay.

All persons indebted to the firm of Foote & Wilcox of Janesville, Wis., are requested to pay the same at once to the undersigned, at his office in the city of Janesville, Wis.

EDWARD M. HYZER, Assignee.

Why Women Fade.

Women lose their beauty because colds undermine their life. Dr. Acker's English Remedy for consumption is an absolute cure for colds. Prentice & Evenson, druggists.

FOR SALE.

Heavy draft team. Inquire of John Slightam, Gazette office.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, New York City*.

THE INAUGURAL BALL.

A BRILLIANT SCENE IN THE PENSION BUILDING.

Fifteen Thousand Persons Present in Honor of the Occasion—The Presidential Party Attend.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The shifting scenes of the great inaugural panorama culminated at night in the brilliant ball at the new pension building. No more glorious pageant ever marked the momentous transfer of the destinies of a nation into new and honored hands. Aside from all the patriotic sentiment which clothes such an event as this in national importance, the eye feasted on a scene unparalleled in magnificence, splendor, and social eclat. The richly decorated galleries and corridors and apartments made artistic background for the notable assemblage of men and women from all parts of the country, who promenaded the stately length of the vast hall or watched the gay scene from the galleries.

Decorations of the Ball-Room.

The decorations of the ball-room were very elaborate. From the floor to the ceiling it looked a wonderful and harmonious blending of color. The great court which was the scene of such a brilliant gathering made probably the largest ball-room in the world. It is divided into three great sections, 100 by 100 feet by four immense pillars, which support the roof. Each of these made a ball-room larger than any two halls in this city. The task of decorating such a vast surface was a work of considerable magnitude. It took ten men ten days to put the decorations in place. The length of the hall is 316 feet and its width 116 feet. Some idea of the quantities of decoration material that is used may be gleaned from the fact that it took 2,716 feet of flags formed in fans, 12,000 feet of laurel, 6,000 feet of streamers, and there were 6,700 flags used in the entire building.

The promenade music was rendered by the United States Marine band, whose flowing red coats, as they sat in their flag-twined pagoda, was in itself an element of the picturesque. Simon Hassler of Philadelphia was the dance master of the evening. He added new laurels to his reputation of keeping bands, orchestra, and dancers in perfect harmony.

The Presidential Party Arrives.

The Presidential party entered the hall when the brilliant scene was at its height. Looking down from the galleries it seemed as if every inch of space in the diamond-tiled floor was filled with people. The grouping of the 100 members of the committee on reception at the west entrance was the signal of the expected approach of the honored guests of the evening. The President was escorted up-stairs by Judge McCammon. He looked pale and



MRS. HARRISON.

a trifle careworn after the fatigue of the day and gave a sigh of pleasant relief when the doors of his reception-room were thrown open and the little party had a few minutes by themselves while they were in attendence. The reception committee entered a short while after, and soon all the members and their ladies, the gentlemen and ladies of the diplomatic corps, and other especially invited guests formed in line and entered the reception room.

President Harrison stood about the center of the room. Judge McCammon made the introductions. The heat and excitement caused the color to come back to the President's face. His manner was decidedly cordial. He repeated, quietly but clearly, the name of each person, with "I am glad to see you." Only about five hundred were presented.

Mrs. Harrison took no part in the reception. She stood an intent and almost breathless watcher of the passing line. Standing against the curtained doorway of the room, just back of where the President stood, her son and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison, and Mr. and Mrs. McKee stood grouped about her.

Vice-President and Mrs. Morton.

As the line formed again outside on the gallery the arrival of the Vice-President and Mrs. Morton and their daughters made an interesting break in the ceremony. They were shown to the Vice-President's room. After all the line had been introduced to President Harrison he signified his willingness to accompany Judge McEmmon to the lower floor. His first steps across the coridor were a signal for a gentle hand-clapping, which, as he reached the dancing floor assumed louder proportions, until the vast waiting audience was all excitement and interest.

From the time the President entered the hall until the return of the party again to their reception room the combined band and orchestra resounded with "Hail to the Chief."

Then began the dance music, and the slippered feet that had trod for an hour or two in the promenade turned to the serious business of the evening and the inaugration ball had began. While hundreds of people sought the buffet, hundreds more ascended to the upper galleries to look down on the hundreds more who danced. Every nook and corner was alive with well dressed humanity. Fully 15,000 persons were present, and when the ball closed at 3 o'clock Tuesday morning another great social and historical event in the nation's history had been accomplished.

Mrs. Harrison's Costume.

Mrs. Harrison's gown was a strikingly elaborate one, the fabric being an exquisite brocade of purely American manufacture and typical in design of the patriotism as well as the womanly simplicity of its wearer. It was a combination of two materials, brocade and apricot faille. The brocade had a groundwork of French gray satin of fine, smooth texture, and the figures which covered its surface were oak leaves and burrs. The oak grows in sturdy perfection in southern Indiana and on the Tippecanoe farm; hence its selection by Mrs. Harrison to adorn the dress for this notable occasion. The petticoat was of smooth apricot faille. The bodice was cut V shaped and like the train was made of the faille. The train was very long and fell away from the waist with a thickly plaited panel. Diamonds in a handsome pendant were worn.

Mrs. McKee also honored the occasion by wearing, in keeping with the spirit of her mother, a truly American gown. Mrs. McKee selected for the design of her inaugural ball gown the Indiana golden rod. The waist and train were of the brocade, which had a satin foundation of smooth cream with the rich coloring of the golden-rod. Mrs. Russell Harrison's toilet was of white gros grain, combined with embroidered crepe lisse. It was made in the directoire style, the crepe lisse covering the front of the skirt in soft, graceful folds.

Mrs. Morton's Toilet.

Mrs. Levi P. Morton wore a sumptuous gown of golden cream satin. Down the front of both the low-neck waist and the skirt the plain satin was a mass of gold and silver beaded embroidery. The design shaped into the waist in a pointed V and then it diverged into a broader pattern to



MRS. MORTON.

the hem of the skirt. The bodice, sides, and train were of the brocade. The waist was low-necked and had short sleeves. With this toilet were worn a rich diamond necklace and diamond hair ornaments. Pale tan gloves nearly reached the shoulders. Her young daughters, Edith, Lena, and Helen, tall, rosy-cheeked girls, were seeing their first glimpse of a ball-room. They are not in society. Their gowns were plain, pretty, but unassuming white silk muslin, similarly made, with broad sashes of moire ribbon.

HARRISON'S ADDRESS.

Press Comment on the President's Inaugural Message.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Following are the comments of the press of this city on the inaugural message:

The Tribune: "The message is well written, thoughtful in its character, and dignified in its tone. It is in refreshing contrast with Mr. Cleveland's inaugural, in that it does not abound in promises destined to be unfulfilled. In a certain sense it is non-committal as to detail, but its general tone is unmistakable. There is much it does not say, but what it does say is clear and difect and no one can mistake its meaning. Its patriotism and Unionism are manifest at every point. Its Americanism is unquestioned. The whole people can read it without any feeling that they are being lectured. Republicans can read it without the surprise of finding that the President is bigger than his party. Politicians of all sorts can read it with no illumination on their part as to his personal views of the dangers of a second term."

The Inter Ocean: "It is the ripe reflection of a statesman, clothed in language which happily avoids the commonplace without any suggestion of stilts or strain. It is a work of art without any apparent effort at fine writing. There are phrases in it which have the fire of the diamond. It is not a surface polish that gives them brilliancy, but the central truths which they so exactly body forth. The inaugural is a model of propriety in its scope of discussion. Nothing is said about the second term, but the field of Presidential duty is carefully surveyed and his position on every question of state unequivocally set forth. To each subject is given its fair proportion of attention."

The News: "The new President of the United States has acquitted himself admirably of this first duty of his office. The address shows that he has carefully weighed the leading questions of the day, and that, while standing with his party on all of them, he is yet an American who has the good of the nation at heart and who realizes that he is the President of all the people, both North and South. The policy outlined by him is wise and patriotic."

The Times: "The President is master of a strong, direct and striking style not devoid of graceful and forcible rhetoric, which is employed to assure the country that he is and means to be a Republican. The address will entirely please his party and will not disappoint the opposition. Each expected its substance. Its form is admirable. Harrison's is a capable pen."

The Herald: "The most interesting feature of the speech of inauguration is the reference to civil service reform. Smooth out General Harrison's smooth sentences as we may, there is still the satisfaction that the victor is a better man among victors than is the vanquished."

The Globe: "The reader of Mr. Harrison's inaugural speech will find that it fulfills the expectations of the party which elected him to the Presidency."

CLOSE OF CONGRESS.

Representative Blanchard Kicks Because He Had to Walk in the Rain.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The House reconvened Monday morning at 9:55 o'clock after a recess from 2:55 a. m. Speaker Carlisle was in the chair, but the attendance on the floor was very light, the members being pretty well tired out after the previous night's session. The galleries began to fill up rapidly and a great crowd surged around the entrance to the capitol seeking admission.

The conference report on the land forfeiture bill was agreed to. Mr. Blanchard of Louisana arosr to a question of privilege and stated that members of the House had been grossly insulted by Senate employes this morning in endeavoring to pass from the Senate wing of the capitol to the House wing. They were stopped by a barricade which had been erected by order of the Senate impeding the passageway and members were obliged to go outside of the capitol and walk several hundred yards through the driving rain, in order to reach the House.

Mr. Blanchard was mad and said the arrogance and assumption of the Senate in arranging the inauguration ceremonies was going too far. He offered a resolution directing the sergeant-at-arms to take steps to secure admission to the Senate wing of the members of the house. Mr. Anderson of Kansas said he would not stand this arrogance of the Senate any longer. He therefore offered a resolution directing the sergeant-at-arms of the House to take the posse and break down the barricades. The Speaker ruled this out of order after several members had recounted their experiences of ill-treatment at the hands of insolent employes, and the House had vigorously vented its spleen.

Brained Her Father.

NEW YORK, March 5.—James Matthews, a blacksmith 52 years old, was taken to the hospital before daybreak with a fractured skull. His young daughter, Nellie, is under arrest for braining her father with a water pitcher. Nellie was an inmate of a den on Bleeker street. Her father found her there and urged her to return home. An altercation ensued, and the girl picked up a heavy water pitcher and brought it down upon her father's head. The blow knocked him senseless. He will die.

WOMEN WITH PALE COLORLESS FACES who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion.

A Scrap of Paper Saves Her Life.

It was just an ordinary scrap of wrapping paper, but it saved her life. She was in the last stages of consumption, told by physicians that she was incurable and could live only a short time; she weighed less than seventy pounds. On a piece of wrapping paper she read of Dr. King's New Discovery, and got a sample bottle; it helped her; she bought a large bottle, it helped her more, bought another, and grew better fast, continued its use and is now strong, healthy, rosy, plump, weighing 140 pounds. For further particulars send stamp to W. H. Cole, Druggist, Fort Smith. Trial bottles of this Wonderful Discovery free at F. Sherer & Co's.

THOSE UNHAPPY PERSONS who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve pills, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous, dyspeptic suffers. Price 25 cents.

SCHOOL REPORT.

To the Honorable the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Janesville, Wis:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to report the following itemized statement of disbursements on account of public schools of the city of Janesville for the month of February, 1889, as follows:

Feb. 2, Teachers' pay roll 1 month	$1,430 00
Feb. 2, Janitors' pay roll 1 month	214 00
Feb. 2, J. C. Metcalf, 3d qr. salary	62 50
Feb. 2, Appleton's American Encyclopedia, new, complete	100 00
Feb. 4, Annuals and index of cyclopedia complete	42 00
Feb. 4, B. R. Hilt, for care of science room in vacation	5 00
Feb. 4, A. F Hall & Co., clocks and repairs	17 25
Feb. 4, Britton & Kimball, stools and chairs	5 00
Feb. 4, Recorder Printing Co., job work	9 00
Feb. 4 C. Pabst, work on tables, 2d ward	1 25
Feb 4, Rogers & Hutchinson, glazing, 3d district	5 37
Feb. 25, C. H. Keyes, Superintendent, salary for February	125 00
	$2,016 37

Respectfully submitted,
J. C. METCALF,
Clerk of the Board of Education.
Janesville, Wis., March 1, 1889.

Fragrant Sozodont.

Hardens and invigorates the gums, purifies and perfumes the breath, cleanses, beautifies and preserves the teeth from youth to old age. Sold by all druggists.

Lappin's Opera House

WILL POSITIVELY APPEAR
ONE NIGHT ONLY.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 6.

Annual engagement of the idol of the Fun Loving public,

Miss Kate CASTLETON

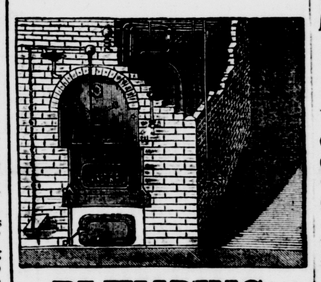
And her famous Company of Comedians under the management of Mr. Harry Phillips, presenting her latest laughing success,

A PAPER DOLL

An evening of genuine farce comedy. Miss Castleton will introduce the greatest of all successes,

For Goodness Sake Dont Say I Told You

PRICES—25, 50 and 75 cents. Seats on sale Saturday morning at King & Skelly's book store.



PLUMBING,
— AND —
GAS FITTING,
Steam and Hot Water Heating.
— PUMPS —
AND REPAIRS.
Sewer and Cesspool Building.
H. E. MERRILL & CO.
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FULL WEIGHT PURE
Dr PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in cans.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
NEW YORK. CHICAGO ST. LOUIS

HARNESS GOODS.

Single Harness $7 per set.
Double Harness Cheap.
Trunks and Satchels Cheap.
Repairing Harness Cheap.
A full line of fancy
Fur Robes
At a bargain. Lap Robes in great variety. All goods in my line cheaper than any house in the state.
WM. SADLER,
NO. 15 MAIN STREET.

Wood and Coal.

Michigan Maple Wood
AND ALL OTHER KINDS, AND
All Kinds of Hard Coal!
— AT —
CHEAP PRICES,
— AT —
WM. BUGGS,
Corner of Academy and Wall Sts.
Call and get prices.

Q. O. SUTHERLAND, M. D.
— { TREATS } —
Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women
AND CHILDREN EXCLUSIVELY.
OFFICE HOURS—1 to 3, and 6 to 7:30 p. m.
OFFICE and Residence No. 6, Franklin St.
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R. A. WHEELER,
PRACTICAL HORSE SHOER
CORNER OF COURT AND PARK STS.
Special attention given to carriage horses. Also to interfering and lame horses.
feb19daw2w

Resignation

Is a good thing to posses in these days of *Assignee Sales.* We have no goods to sell at 50 *cents on the dollar*, but we are prepared to give you GENUINE BARGAINS on the most

Complete Line of Spring Suits

ever offered in Janesville, from a paper collar to a fine Overcoat, and everything new and fresh, and in style. We have

Children's Suits,
Boys' Suits,
Youths' Suits,
Men's Suits

And Pantaloons till you can't rest. Our

Hats, Caps, and Gent's Furnishing Goods

are new and nobby and at prices that will surprise you. *We* keep *Traveling Bags, Trunks and Valises,* in great variety. Don't fail to look us over before buying.

T. J. ZIEGLER, Smith's Block.

ARE YOU IN NEED
— OF —
CLOTHING!

If so, do not delay, but come to us at once,

WE WILL SAVE YOU 25 PER CENT.

And clothe you better than any other dealer can. As we wish to increase our stock of DRY GOODS, we must have more room therefor.

We Shall Clean Out our Entire Stock

Of fresh and new styles of Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods. We have Boys' Suits which we will sell you

AT COST PRICE.

They are all New Goods and must be sold as we reserve nothing in the clothing department, and must have everything sold by March 1st, and in order to do this Clothing will go regardless of cost; and to help the boom along we have made

: : SWEEPING REDUCTIONS : :
in prices of all
Winter Dry Goods, Cloaks, Flannels,

Yarns, Dress Goods, Table Linens, etc. We have also inaugurated a

SPECIAL SALE!
— OF —
EMBROIDERIES,

At lower prices than ever before quoted in Rock County. Buyers can expect great Bargains for the next thirty days, as every one knows, we always do as we advertise. Come at once and select your Bargains

CHICAGO BARGAIN STORE
Corner West Milwaukee and River Streets.

WALL PAPER!
DAMAGED BY FIRE.
Sold : at : Half : Price,
— AT —
WILKIN'S, 62 EAST MILWAUKEE STREET.

G. COGSWELL & CO.

Closing Sale. Two Weeks More.

If You need Shoes within a Year Don't Wait Any Longer.

LADIES' SHOES $1.25, $2,00, $3.00.	Formerly 1.75, 2. 50, $4.00.
MEN'S SHOES $1.50, $2.00, $3.	Formerly 2,00, 2.50, $4 00.

MEN'S EMBROIDERED AND LEATHER SLIPPERS - - **50 to $1.00**
Formerly $1,00 to $2 50

Carpet Slippers at - -	25
Ladies and Misses Rub. Boots	$1,00
Children's Rubber Boots - -	75
Men's Stoga Boots - -	1.50
Men's Stoga Shoes - - -	1.00
Ladies' Gaiters - - -	50
Ladies Slippers - - -	40

Everything Goes.

Fixtures For Sale.

TAILORS' STRIKE!

Is ended, and all our men are back in their old accustomed places, ready to serve and please as ever. We have not been idle during the past two weeks, but have been arranging for the Spring Campaign, which looks promising now, in opening up the Swellest line of

Suitings, Overcoatings, Trouserings

That we have ever shown. We have shown some nobby goods in the past, but this springs selection eclipses all previous ones.

HATS — We carry only the proper shapes and never overload, consequently keep this stock clean and no "Old Timers" to palm off on the unsophisticated — HATS

Furnishings.

All bright and fresh for the Spring of '89.
New Neckwear, Shirts, Gloves
And everything new at
KNEFF & ALLEN'S, East Enders.

SCHOOL OF

SHORTHAND AND TYPE-WRITING.

ESTABLISHED FIVE YEARS.

Miss E. L. Williams, Principal.

OFFICE: THIRD FLOOR, JACKMAN'S BLOCK

Type-writing, which is very necessary to a stenographer, is included in the Shorthand tuition.

We have had personal knowledge of the capacity of Miss E. L. Williams as a writer of both Graham and Eclectic systems of Shorthand, and take pleasure in recommending her as competent to teach either system.

A. L. KNOWLEDGE,
E. C. GRANT,
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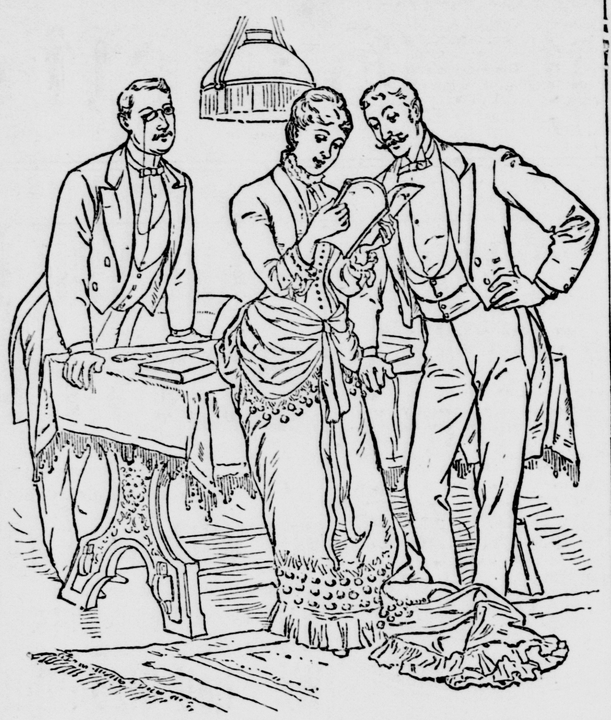
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will be at the GRAND on March 6th.



TAKE THE HINT.

Whene'er an anxious group is seen
Around some monthly magazine
Or paper that is daily whirled
To every quarter of the world,
And merry peals of laughter rise
As this or that attracts the eyes,
The smiling crowd, you may depend,
Above some illustrations bend
That advertise the strength and scope
And purity of IVORY SOAP.

But while they smile or praise bestow
And wonder whence ideas flow,
The fact should still be kept in mind
That people of the knowing kind
Will heed the hints or lessons laid
In rhymes and pictures thus displayed,
And let no precious moments fly
Until the IVORY SOAP they try,
And prove on garments coarse and fine,
The truth of every sketch and line.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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The best institution of the kind in the world, and the old Travelers Accident Insurance Co., THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD. Thankful for past favors and solicit a continuance of the same, I am, Very Respectfully,

SILAS HAYNER, Agent.

THE GAZETTE.

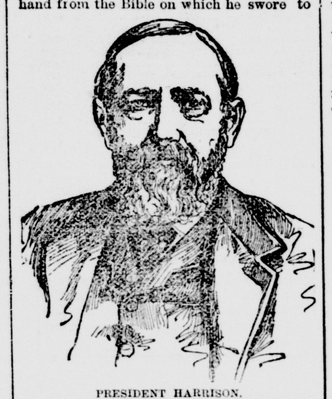
TUESDAY MARCH 5.

INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.

BENJAMIN HARRISON TAKES THE OATH OF OFFICE.

Fifty Thousand People Throng the Streets—Chief Justice Fuller Administers the Oath.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Benjamin Harrison took the oath of office which made him President of the United States at 12:15 o'clock noon Monday. The ceremony took place on the eastern portico of the capitol, on which were gathered thousands of the noted public men of the country. The party stood facing the famous "Peace" monument, which seemed to rise from a black-waved ocean of umbrellas. The people surged into the plaza in front of the capitol, and as the new President raised his hand from the Bible on which he swore to



PRESIDENT HARRISON.

obey and preserve the constitution of the United States, a cheer so intense in its enthusiasm that it seemed to make "Peace" wink told the waiting thousands that the formal act of the inauguration had been completed.

The artillerymen in the park west of the capitol answered the shout with a volley from their guns, and then President Harrison began his inaugural address. At its conclusion another volley was fired by the artillery and at this signal the head of the grand procession swung into Pennsylvania avenue and began the march past the capitol.

Vice-President Levi P. Morton was administered the official oath by President Pro Tem Ingalls at the bar of the Senate before the inauguration of the President.

The sight of the advancing column sent the thousands who thronged the east park flying in all directions. A passage for the military was made through the crowd, and a wild scamper for places from which to view the parade began. The side streets were packed with people, many of whom could get only a glimpse of the flags carried by the paraders on the avenue.

EARLY MORNING SCENES.

Pouring Rain Scarcely Dampens the Enthusiasm.

Washington, which generally sleeps late, was astir early. The beating of drums, the sound of bugle and fife, and the marching and counter-marching of arriving troops were heard all night long and the dawn of day saw Pennsylvania avenue and the neighboring streets busy with military and with the preparations for the events of the day. At all the centers there was great activity. Hotels were crowded to their utmost limits; so were the apartment-houses and boarding-houses. In the capitol and departments companies of troops of the various States had been given temporary quarters and daylight found the corridors of those great buildings strewn with sleeping men in military uniform.

The weather for the inauguration was miserable. Rain was falling all the forenoon, and the committee of arrangements at one time contemplated holding the ceremonies in the Senate chamber, which would have eliminated one of the most interesting features of the day—the administration of the oath to the President-elect in the presence of the people.

As the morning wore on the bustle and activity increased. The great event of the day was not to take place until high noon, and the huge procession of 50,000 people, military and civic, would not move until near that hour. Yet by 10 o'clock the long line of seats which had been erected up and down Pennsylvania avenue began to be black with people anxious to see the spectacular features of the day. The great mass of people of course were deprived of the privilege of witnessing the event which took place inside the capitol, for but a



MRS. HARRISON.

handful compared with those who are in the city could be given accommodation in the Senate chamber. At the inauguration proper, however, all are permitted to see, provided they can get near enough to the grand stand to do so.

At the east front of the capitol a platform covering a half acre or more of ground had been erected and was gay with flags and bunting. On this were seats for a thousand people—Senators, Representatives, the Supreme court, Cabinet, and other government officials, diplomates, and distinguished visitors. Admission to this was obtained only through the capitol, and the entrances to that building were carefully guarded to prevent the admission of any save those bearing the proper credentials. The great plaza at the east of the capitol, surrounding and in front of the stand, however, was free to the people, and there they began to gather long before the hour set for the inauguration. Positions on the steps of the capitol were at a premium, as were also the places immediately in front of the grand stand. Long before noon the great plaza was filled with men and women, while in the park adjoining batteries were in position to boom the announcement of the fact that the new President had taken the oath of office. Still beyond upon the streets and avenues leading to the capitol the military began to group ready to fall into position in the grand procession which was to escort the new President from the capitol to the White House. A large share of the companies were formed into processions earlier in the day and marched to the capitol grounds, the divisions then being assigned to their positions in such manner that they might take their places in the grand procession after the oath was administered. The thousands of seats which have been erected along the avenue were filled with waiting people who preferred occupying them to make sure of seeing the procession rather than take their chances at the front of the capitol and run the risk of failing to get back to their seats to see the procession pass.

The White House, the Arlington hotel, at which Gen. Harrison was stopping, and the capitol were the three points of interest during the early morning. Many eyes were turned in the direction of the White House only to find it quiet and apparently almost deserted. President Cleveland had taken his departure, leaving the house in the hands of the attendants and clerks, who were at their desks as usual. At the Arlington the President-elect arose early and breakfasted quietly with his family. Vice-President-elect Morton also breakfasted in his own apartments, and by 10 o'clock both were with their families in readiness for the events of the day.

MORTON INAUGURATED.

The Oath of Office Administered to the Vice President.

The ceremonies of inauguration began with the organization of the Senate.

At 10 a. m. the Senate and House had named the usual joint committee of notification of the President of the readiness of the two houses of Congress to adjourn. The joint committee having been communicated with President Cleveland conveyed his answer to their respective houses that he had no further communications to make.

The committee of arrangements then waited upon Mr. Morton, who was in attendance at the Vice-Presidence's office at the capitol. Having received their notification the Vice-President-elect entered the Senate chamber by the main door. His presence having been announced by the door-keeper the Senate arose. President pro tempore Ingalls standing said: "Senators: The Chair has the pleasure to announce that the Vice-President-elect of the United States is in the Senate chamber and if agreeable to him the Chair will administer to him the oath of office."

The Vice-President-elect, having advanced to the President's dais, there took the oath prescribed by law, after which he was conducted to a seat at the right of the President of the Senate. That retiring officer rising, pronounced his valedictory, at the conclusion of which, the great clock of the



VICE PRESIDENT MORTON.

Senate pointing at the moment of meridian, he declared the Senate adjourned without day. The new President of the Senate the instant his predecessor retired from his seat took the chair. The retiring President delivered to him the ivory gavel, the insignia of the authority of the body over which he presides. The Vice-President of the United States and the president of the Senate, Mr. Morton, after a few introductory remarks, proclaimed the Senate in session by virtue of the proclamation of the President, which the Secretary of the Senate read. The newly elected Senators whose credentials were on file were called forward in alphabetical order in groups of four by the Secretary and the oaths of office administered.

TAKING THE OATH.

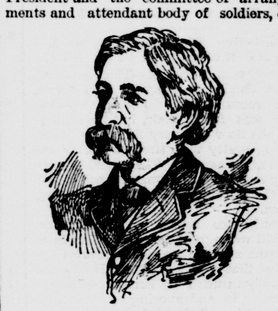
Benjamin Harrison Solemnly Swears to Support the Constitution.

Senators Cockrell, Hoar, and Cullom, representing the inaugural committee, called upon Mr. Halford and upon the President-elect at 10:30 o'clock, and the finishing touches of the plans for the program at the capitol were completed.

At 10:45 o'clock, Mr. Harrison and his party took carriages and were driven to Willard's hotel, where they were to meet President Cleveland, who was to escort, according to the usual custom, his successor to the capitol for inauguration.

The delay at Willard's was very brief, and at 11 o'clock the retiring President and the one who was so shortly to be his successor were driven to the capitol, followed by a selected military guard and accompanied by the Vice-President elect. The families of President Harrison and Vice-President also followed in carriages, and on their arrival all were shown to rooms in the Senate end of the capitol. Adjoining the Senate chamber are two rooms set aside for the use of the President and Vice-President, elegantly furnished and only a few steps from the Senate chamber. Here the three central figures of the occasion, the retiring President, the President-elect, and the Vice-President elect, remained until the hour set for the great event of the day.

The newly-elected President, who had been escorted from his temporary residence at the Arlington hotel by the retiring President and the committee of arrangements and attendant body of soldiers, en-



CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER.

tered the Senate chamber, accompanied by his predecessor and the committee, and was shown to a seat in front of the secretary's desk, the ex-President and members of the committee sitting on his right.

The Vice-President then announced from the chair: "The sergeant-at-arms will now execute the order of the Senate relating to the inaugural ceremonies of the President of the United States." The persons in the Senate chamber then proceeded to the platform on the eastern portico of the capitol in the following order:

Marshal of the District of Columbia and Marshal of the Supreme court of the United States, ex-President Hayes, ex-Vice-President Hamlin, the Supreme court of the United States led by Chief Justice Fuller, the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, the committee of arrangement, the President and President-elect, the Vice-President and the Secretary of State, the members of the Senate, the diplomatic corps, the heads of executive departments, the members of the House of Representatives and Representatives-elect, Governors and ex-Governors of States and others admitted to the floor.

Upon reaching the platform on the eastern portico the President-elect, Chief Justice and committee of arrangements occupied seats on a raised dais. It was still raining and the party had to use umbrellas. The others of the distinguished parties present in the Senate occupied seats in the vicinity. Before the stand were thou-



MRS. MORTON.

sands of people, filling the spacious plaza east of the capitol and the escorting soldiery massed in the rear, the saluting battery in the park and the participating soldiery and civic bodies formed in positions converging upon the plaza ready to swing into column when the procession moved from the capitol to the reviewing stand of the President in front of the Executive Mansion.

The President, as soon as the arrangements on the platform were completed, turned facing the Chief Justice, in the presence of the people; the clerk of the Supreme court advancing between held an open Bible, the President resting the palm of his right hand upon the open page and repeating after the Chief Justice the oath prescribed by the constitution. Having finished the new President leaned over and kissed the sacred book as a symbol of acknowledgment of his great trust in behalf of the people and their institutions.

Chief Justice Fuller then extended his hand in greeting, the Vice-President advanced and extended the same form of salutation on behalf of the legislative coordinate branch of the government. The moment the President placed his lips upon the Bible in response to a given signal the batteries in the park fired a national salute and the troops presented arms. Then the President delivered his address. The Senate returned to its chamber and formally adjourned for the day. The committee on arrangements having charge of the President escorted him to the state carriage, drawn by four horses, awaiting him at the Senate entrance. The President took a position near the head of the column, passing down Pennsylvania avenue to the White House, where he reviewed the great procession from the stand erected for the purpose in company with a large number of prominent officials of the States and nation and the diplomatic corps.

REVIEWING THE PROCESSION.

A Magnificent Display in Honor of the New President.

The procession, which was one of the longest ever seen in Washington, was arranged according to the historical rank of the States represented by the organization. The military and civic organizations of the State first ratifying the constitution had the first place on the list; then those of the second State to ratify, and so on till the end of the original thirteen States. Then followed the representatives of the other States in the order of their admission into the Union. The number of persons taking part in the procession, including civic and military organizations, is estimated at nearly 50,000, and the display is counted the grandest ever witnessed in Washington on any occasion of this kind.

The organization and order of procession was as follows:

Gen. James A. Beaver, Chief Marshal; Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Hastings, Chief of Staff, and aids.

Presidential party in carriages.

FIRST DIVISION.

United States Army, Brig. Gen. H. G. Gibson commanding:
Third Regiment Artillery, United States Army.
Battery United States Artillery, Capt. J. P. Story, Fourth Artillery, commanding.
Battalion United States Cavalry, Col L. H. Carpenter, Fifth Cavalry, commanding.
Second Brigade, United States Navy, Capt. R. W. Meade United States Navy, commanding.
Battalion Marines, Lieut. Col. Charles Heyward, United States Marine Corps, commanding.
Apprentice Battalion seamen, Lieut. Com. Edwin Tonquecker, United States Navy, commanding.
Light Battery Seamen, Lieut. William Kilburn, United States Navy, commanding.
Third Brigade, District of Columbia National Guard, Brig. Gen. Albert Ordway commanding.

SECOND DIVISION.

National Guard of the State of Pennsylvania, Maj. Gen. John F. Hartranft commanding.
First Brigade, Brig. Gen. George R. Snowden commanding.
Third Brigade, Brig. Gen. John P. S. Sabin commanding.
Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. John A. Wiley commanding.

THIRD DIVISION.

Gov. J. B. Foraker, commanding; Maj. Gen. H. A. Axline, Chief of Staff.
First Brigade.
Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. Stewart Brown, commanding.
Third Brigade, Brig. Gen. B. Louis Fitzgerald, (N. G. S. N. Y., commanding.
Fourth Brigade, Maj. Green Clay Goodloe, United States Marine Corps, commanding.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Gen. William Warner, Marshal.
First Brigade, Department Commander W. S. Odell commanding.
Second Brigade, Department of Maryland, Department Commander George F. Wheeler commanding.
Third Brigade, Union Veterans' Union, Department of the Potomac, Col. John C. Welch commanding.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Col. Myron M. Parker, Marshal; Louis D. Wine, Chief of Staff.
First Brigade, Edwin S. Stuart, Assistant Marshal; George E. Vickers, Chief of Staff.
Second Brigade, Gen. John Ramsey, Assistant Marshal; Col. W. E. Rogers, Chief of Staff.
Third Brigade, W. W. Johnson, Assistant Marshal; Capt. George B. Creamer, Chief of Staff.
Fourth Brigade, Gen. H. A. Barnum, Assistant Marshal; Capt. Winfield M. Clarke, Chief of Staff.
Fifth Brigade, Gen. F. G. Butterfield, Assistant Marshal; Col. N. C. Sawyer, Chief of Staff.

The review of the monster procession occupied a pretty large share of the afternoon, and the President and party were glad to retire to the White House when it had passed and partake of the substantial lunch which was awaiting them. This had been prepared at the direction of the retiring President, and was the closing of his formal attention to his successor. When this was over ex-President Cleveland bade adieu to President Harrison and withdrew to his temporary home, while the new President and his wife retired to their apartments in the White House in the endeavor to secure needed rest in preparation for the events of the evening.

THERE IS NO ONE ARTICLE IN THE LINE of medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed Belladonna Backache Plasters.

How Doctors Conquer Death.

Dr. Walter K Hammond says: "After a long experience I have come to the conclusion that two-thirds of all deaths from coughs, pneumonia and consumption, might be avoided if Dr. Acker's English Remedy for consumption were only used in time." This wonderful remedy is sold under a positive guarantee by Prentice & Evenson, druggists.

GOFF WILL TAKE THE OATH.

He Says He Was Elected Governor and Will Take the Office.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 4.—The politicians are in a high state of excitement here. To-day is the day for the inauguration of the Governor, and three rival contestants for the office are each trying to establish his claim over the others. Gen. Goff, the Republican candidate, arrived here Sunday and has been busy with his advisors ever since he got off the cars. He announces his firm determination to take the oath of office come what may. He asserts he was elected to be Governor and that Judge Fleming, the Democratic candidate, admits in his notice of contest that Goff had 110 majority. It was the duty of the Speaker of the House, during the session of the Legislature, to announce the vote, but his failure to do so does not invalidate his claim.

Gov. Wilson claims the right to hold over under the constitution, and says he will hold the position against all comers, as he conceives it to be his duty to do so.

President Carr of the Senate bases a claim to the Governorship upon the constitution and will qualify. Judge Fleming is looking on with deep interest.

Mr. Backus' Horrible Death.

CANTON, Ohio, March 4.—Cornelius Backus, a very wealthy gentleman, met with a horrible death last night. While ascending the second flight of stairs at the Hotel Conrad, he fell over the railing thirty feet to the floor. In its descent his body caught on a large iron hook, disembowling him. He suffered until morning before death put him out of his misery.

Do Not Suffer Any Longer.

Knowing that a cough can be checked in a day, and the first stages of consumption broken in a week, we hereby guarantee Dr. Acker's English Remedy for consumption, and will refund the money to all who buy, take it as per directions, and do not find our statement correct. Prentice & Evenson, druggists.

Eupepsy.

This is what you ought to have, in fact you must have it, to fully enjoy life Thousands are searching for it daily, and mourning because they find it not. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people in the hope that they may attain this boon. And yet it may be had by all. We guarantee that Electric Bitters, if used according to directions and the use persisted in, will bring you good digestion and oust the demon Dyspepsia and install instead Eupepsy. We recommend Electric Bitters for Dyspepsia and all diseases of Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. Sold at 50c. and $1.00 per bottle by F. Sherer & Co., druggists.

IN LEGISLATIVE HALLS.

BRIEF SESSIONS IN THE ILLINOIS ASSEMBLY.

A Conflict of Authority in Indiana—Three Governors Sworn in in West Virginia.

SPRINGFIELD, March 5.—About one-third the members of the House were present when that body met Monday afternoon, and bills on the order of first reading were taken up. The Horton divorce bill was ordered to second reading without objection.

Mr. Hunter, of Knox, introduced a bill for the taxation of mortgages and other liens upon real estate in order "to relieve incumbered property from double taxation."

Mr. Schneider introduced a measure to provide for the monthly payment of employes and to prevent deductions from their wages.

A petition was presented by Mr. Hurst praying for the repeal of the Cole boycott law. It was signed by the officers of Rock Island labor organizations, and, in addition to the Cole boycott law, asked for the repeal of the obnoxious features of the Merritt conspiracy law.

On motion of Mr. Hayes the House adjourned.

Eleven Senators were in their seats when the Senate was called to order at 5 o'clock Monday evening by President pro tem. Chapman. Before the clerk had begun reading the journal Senator Stratton moved a call of the house, his object being to show that no quorum was present, in order that he might have the privilege tomorrow of entering his motion to reconsider the vote by which Senator Berry's pool bill was referred to the committee on judicial department. His motion was declared out of order, however, and the clerk began reading the journal, but before he had read a dozen words a motion by Senator Trisbee to discontinue further reading was carried. Senator Stratton then moved a call of the house, but the motion receiving no second was declared out of order. On motion of Senator Stratton the Senate then adjourned. After adjournment the President of the Senate said that Senator Stratton's right to make a motion to reconsider the action of the Senate on the pool bill had been forfeited.

A CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

Fight Between Gov. Hovey and the Legislature as to Appointments.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 5.—The constitutional question which Gov. Hovey has raised in regard to the appointive offices of the State has alarmed the majority of the Legislature, who apparently did not anticipate any check in their plans for taking all appointing power away from the Governor. The Legislature, however, declined to recede from its outlined course and continued to push through its partisan measures. Of the thirty-seven appointments vested in the Governor the Legislature has taken away thirty-five, and has now under headway a bill depriving him of the other two. Gov. Hovey remains unshaken in his position. He says that he will continue to veto all bills which may provide for placing the appointive power in the irresponsible hands of the General Assembly. He does not doubt for a moment that he is right in his stand, he says, and is positive the only outcome of the controversy that can result will be an unequivocal confirmation of his opinion by the highest courts. He says that he will not recede from his position by a hair's breadth unless compelled to do so by the Supreme court of the United States.

The position the Governor has taken has caused the majority in the Legislature to seek retaliatory measures, and Monday a bill was passed by the House repealing the statutory appropriations and making it a penal offense for the treasurer of State to pay out any money, except to the benevolent institutions, unless it has been specifically appropriated. The plan seems to be to refuse to pass the general appropriation bill, and thus deprive the Governor, the State officers, the Supreme judges, Circuit judges, and prosecuting attorneys of their salaries for two years. It is also positive that the appropriations are to be denied for the purpose of compelling the Governor to call an extra session of the Legislature. The Governor says emphatically that there will be no extra session.

The minority members attempted to call up the general and deficiency appropriation bills, but the majority would not permit it. Both houses passed over the Governor's veto the bill depriving the newly-elected reporter of the Supreme court, a Republican, of all fees.

THREE GOVERNORS IN A STATE.

Goff and Carr Sworn in, While Gov. Wilson Still Holds On.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 5.—Promptly at noon Monday Gen. Goff, the Republican candidate for Governor and claimant to the office, took the oath in one of the rooms of the State house set apart for the use of the Governor, and about the same time in another apartment President Carr of the Senate also took upon himself the prescribed oath and was prepared to transact the business pertaining to the office. In his private office E. W. Wilson, who has filled the position for the last four years, continued, in form at least, to discharge his accustomed duties, while in and about the State House there was gathered a tremendous crowd of people, about equally divided between the two political parties, swayed by a very considerable degree of excitement, but still with no apparent desire to break the peace in any way. It was a strange and anomalous scene, and one holding many possibilities of danger.

ELOPED WITH A CHILD.

A Pawpaw, Ill., Blacksmith Runs Away With a 13-Year-Old Girl.

PAWPAW, Ill., March 5.—There is great excitement here over the elopement of a young blacksmith with the 13-year-old child of S. W. Carnahan, the landlord of the Delamore House.

The child left her home about 6 o'clock Sunday night, and, under cover of darkness, got away, although a vigilant search was made for her and her alleged abductor. It is thought that they repaired to one of the nearest towns on their way to Wisconsin. The parents are almost crazed with grief, and the entire community is aroused. The abductor is about 20 years of age, wore a black suit, a soft round hat, a large, flowing necktie, short coat, and gaudy watch chain, had dark eyes, a smooth face, well-formed features, and wore his hair closely clipped. The child is rather attractive, with a very light complexion, blue eyes, and short brown hair. She wore a brown plush cloak and cap to match, and a blue cashmere dress.

Darlington, Wis. — Ex-Congressman Henry S. Magoon is dead.

The Finest Train in the World!

Via Union and Central Pacific roads. Sixty-four hours from Council Bluffs or Omaha to San Francisco. A Pullman Vestibuled train; steam heat, electric light, bath rooms, barber shop, library and dining car—a palace hotel on wheels is THE GOLDEN GATE SPECIAL, every Wednesday.

A Sad Story.

The child coughed. The mother ran. No remedy was near. Before morning the poor little sufferer was dead Moral: Always keep Dr. Acker's Enlish Remedy at hand. Prentice & Evenson, druggists

BOWER CITY

LAUNDRY

Located next door to East Side Engine House, is now in full operation. Orders or packages left at W. C. Holmes', C. E. Brown's grocery, Harry Ashcraft's barber shop, will receive prompt attention. Satisfaction guaranteed.

BLAKLEY & JENKINS.

S. C. BURNHAM,



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CORNER FIRST AND FIFTEENTH STS.)

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The First to Show a Complete Line of Plain and Fancy

Spring Overcoats
Spring Suits,
Spring Pants.

The Finest Line that will be shown this season in

All the Latest

Patterns and Shades

From the cheapest to the Best

PERFECT

Fit Guaranteed!

We are now in shape to please you in all grades of

New Spring Hats

From the cheapest to the best

At Prices that are Exceedingly Low.

Also remember that we make

A Special Effort!

To keep the "Correct" Styles in

SHIRTS,
COLLARS,
CUFFS and
NECKWEAR,

Colors and Shapes to Please EVERYONE.

Remember early purchasers always secure the best selections.

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POST OFFICE.

The closing of mails from February 26, 1888 until further notice will be as follows:

Milwaukee, Milton, Whitewater, Palmyra, Monroe, Brodhead, Beloit and Rockford Illinois .... 9:00 a. m.
Milwaukee and way, Chicago and Cedar Rapids—(west of De Kalb, Ill .... 11:40 a. m.
Chicago and Eastern, Racine and Rock Island—east, Chicago and Rock Island—west, Chicago and Winona via. Madison .... 12:00 m.
Northern .... 1:00 p. m.
Chicago and Eastern via. Afton ..... 2:10 p. m.
Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien—west, (Northern Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota, Milton, Leyden, Center and Fellow) .... 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee and Mineral Point via. Monroe and Darlington .... 5:30 p. m.
Beloit .... 5:30 p. m.
Chicago and Winona, via. Madison 8:00 p. m.
Chicago and Eastern .... 8:00 p. m.
Chicago and La Crosse—(East and west of Watertown) .... 8:00 p m.

OVERLAND.

Emerald Grove and Fairfield .... 2 00 p m.
Johnstown and Richmond .... 5:00 p. m

The collection of mail by carriers will be made at the hours designated upon the card attached to each mail box.

MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT.

The attention of the public is called and recommended to the use of the Money Order system as a prompt, cheap and safe method of transmitting small sums of money. The fees for Money Orders are as follows

Orders not exceeding $5, five cents.
Orders exceeding $5 and not exceeding $10, 8 cents.
Orders exceeding $10 and not exceeding $15, 10 cents.
Orders exceeding $15 and not exceeding $30, 15 cents.
Orders exceeding $30 and not exceeding $40, 20 cents.
Orders exceeding $40 and not exceeding $50, 25 cents.
Orders exceeding $50 and not exceeding $60, 30 cents.
Orders exceeding $60 and not exceeding $70, 35 cents.
Orders exceeding $70 and not exceeding $80, 40 cents.
Orders exceeding $80 and not exceeding $100, 45 cents

OFFICE HOURS.

For delivery of mail, etc., from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.
Money Order department, from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.
On Sunday for delivery of mail, from 12 to 1 p. m.

CLARENCE L. CLARK, P. M.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Chicago & Northwestern.
Trains at Janesville Station.

DEPART.

For Chicago* .... 3:25 A M
For Chicago .... 7:00 A M
For Chicago .... 12:30 P M
For Beloit and Caledonia .... 6:20 A
For Beloit and Rockford .... 7:20 P M
For Chicago, Beloit and Rockford* .... 2:30 P
For Watertown, Oshkosh and Green Bay .... 1:20 P
For Milwaukee and Waukesha .... 1:20 P
For Watertown, Oshkosh and Green Bay .... 8:35 P M
For Madison and St Paul (new line) .... 8:45 P M
For Evansville, Madison and St. Paul and Winona (new line)* .... 3:30 A
For Madison, Winona & Dakota points 12:30 P M
For Chicago, Clinton and Sharon (dining car) breakfast* .... 6:15 A M
For Beloit, Belvidere, DeKalb, Omaha, Rockford and Freeport .... 11:19 A M
For Beloit .... 8:40 A
For Watertown, Fond du Lac and points north .... 6:15 A M

ARRIVE

From Beloit and Rockford .... 8:40 A M
From Beloit and Caledonia .... 9:40 P M
From Chicago* .... 8 40 P M
From Green Bay, Oshkosh and Watertown .... 11:58 A M
From Green Bay, Oshkosh and Watertown .... 6:05 A M
From Chicago .... 8:35 P M
From Madison and Winona .... 3:15 P M
From Madison and St Paul* .... 6 15 A M
From Madison, Evansville and St. Paul and Winona new line* .... 3:23 A M
From Beloit and Chicago .... 1.15 P M
From Chicago, Sharon and Clinton .... 2:30 A M
From Beloit, Rockford, Belvidere and DeKalb .... 7:20 P M
From Watertown, Fond du Lac and points north .... 9:40 P M
From Milwaukee and Waukesha .... 8:25 P M

*Daily.
*Daily except Monday.
All other trains daily except Sunday.

C. A. POTTER, Agent, Janesville Wis.
M. HUGHITT, Gen'l Supt.
E. P. WILSON, General Pass. Agent.

Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul.

TRAINS LEAVE.

For Milton (mixed) .... 6:25 P M
For Mineral Point .... 9:45 A M
For Milwaukee .... 5:57 P M
For Milwaukee and Chicago .... 9 45 A M / 12:35 P M
For Madison and Portage .... 8:20 A M
For Madison, Prairie du Chien and West .... 4:35 P M
For Chicago, Beloit, Rockford and Rock Island .... 9 40 A M
For Council Bluffs and West .... 1:08 P M
For Beloit and Rockford .... 5:45 P M
For Monroe Mineral Point, Platteville and Shullsburg .... 9:45 A M
For Platteville and Shullsburg (mail) .... 5:40 P M
For Monroe and Mineral Point (freight and passenger) .... 10 15 A
For Beloit—mixed .... 9:40 P M

TRAINS ARRIVE

From Milwaukee .... 9:35 A M
From Milwaukee and Chicago .... 5 35 P M / 9 05 P M
From St. Paul, Madison and Portage .... 9:25 A M / 1:08 P M
From Chicago, Rockford and Beloit .... 2:35 P M
From Rock Island, St. Louis & West .... 8 20 A
From Chicago, Council Bluffs and Southwest .... 5:10 P M
From Platteville, Mineral Point, Darlington and Monroe .... 9 25 A M
From Mineral Point & Monroe .... 5 10 P M
From Monroe (freight and passenger) .... 8:10 P M

H. R. JOHNSON, Agent
A V H CARPENTER Gen Pass Agt

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A NATURAL REMEDY FOR

Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebrity, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

This medicine has direct action upon the nerve centers, allaying all irritabilities and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harmless and leaves no unpleasant effects.

Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from us.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.
SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE

MARVELOUS MEMORY DISCOVERY.

Only Genuine System of Memory Training.
Four Books Learned in one reading.
Mind wandering cured.
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Great inducements to Correspondence Classes.

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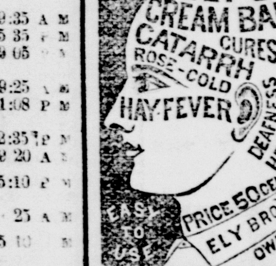
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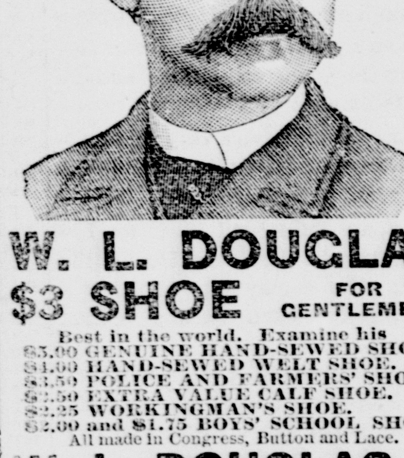


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A particle is applied into the nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists by mail registered 60 cts.
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W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

Best in the world. Examine his
$5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE.
$4.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE.
$3.50 POLICE AND FARMERS' SHOE.
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THE GAZETTE.

TUESDAY MARCH 5

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WM. BLADON, SECRETARY.
JOHN G. SPENCER, CITY EDITOR.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S FIRST MESSAGE.

He Advocates More Stringent Naturalization Laws—Civil Service Reform to Be Enforced.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Following is the inaugural address delivered by Gen. Harrison:

"There is no constitutional or legal requirement that the President shall take his oath of office in the presence of the people, but there is so much appropriateness in the induction to office of the Chief Executive officer of the nation that from the beginning of the Government the people, to whose service the official oath consecrates the officer, have been called to witness the solemn ceremonial.

"An oath taken in the presence of the people becomes a mutual covenant. The officer covenants to serve the whole body of the people by a faithful execution of the laws, so that they may be the unfailing defense and security of those who respect and observe them, and that neither wealth, station, nor power of combinations shall be able to evade their penalties or to wrest them from a beneficent public purpose to serve the ends of cruelty or selfishness.

"My promise is spoken; yours unspoken, but not less real and solemn. The people of every State have here their representatives. Surely I do not misinterpret the spirit of the occasion when I assume that the whole body of the people covenant with me and with each other to-day to support and defend the Constitution and the union of States, to yield willing obedience to all laws, and each to every other citizen his equal civil and political rights. Entering thus solemnly into covenant with each other, we may reverently invoke and confidently expect the favor and help of Almighty God, that he will give to me wisdom, strength and fidelity, and to our people a spirit of fraternity and a love of righteousness and peace.

"This occasion derives peculiar interest from the fact that the Presidential term, which begins this day, is the twenty-sixth under our Constitution.

"The first inauguration of President Washington took place in New York, where Congress was then sitting, on the 30th day of April, 1789, having been deferred by reason of delay attending the organization of Congress and the canvass of the electoral vote. Our people have already worthily observed the centennials of the Declaration of Independence, of the battle of



EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

Yorktown, and of the adoption of the Constitution, and will shortly celebrate in New York the institution of the second great department of our constitutional scheme of government. When the centennial of the institution of the judicial department, by the organization of the Supreme Court, shall have been suitably observed, as I trust it will be, our nation will have fully entered its second century.

The Nation's Glory.

"I will not attempt to note the marvelous and, in great part, happy contrasts between our country as it steps over the threshold into its second century of organized existence under the Constitution, and that weak but wisely ordered young nation that looked undauntedly down the first century, when all its years stretched out before it.

"Our people will not fail at this time to recall the incidents which accompanied the institution of government under the Constitution, or to find inspiration and guidance in the teachings and example of Washington and his great associates and hope and courage in the contrast which thirty-eight populous and prosperous States offer to the thirteen States, weak in everything except courage and love of liberty, that then fringed our Atlantic seaboard. The Territory of Dakota has now a population greater than any of the original States (except Virginia), and greater than the aggregate of five of the smaller States in 1790. The center of population, when our national capital was located, was east of Baltimore, and it was argued by well-informed persons that it would move eastward rather than westward. Yet in 1880 it was found to be near Cincinnati, and the new census about to be taken will show another stride to the westward. That which was the body has come to be only the rich fringe of the nation's robe. But our growth has not been limited to territory, population, and aggregate wealth, marvelous as it has been in each of those directions. The masses of our people are better fed, clothed, and housed than their fathers were. The facilities for popular education have been vastly enlarged and more generally diffused. The virtues of courage and patriotism have given recent proof of their continued presence and increasing power in the hearts and over the lives of our people. The influences of religion have been multiplied and strengthened. The sweet offices of charity have greatly increased. The virtue of temperance is held in higher estimation. We have not attained an ideal condition. Not all of our people are happy and prosperous; not all of them are virtuous and law-abiding. But, on the whole, the opportunities offered to the individual to secure the comforts of life are better than are found elsewhere, and largely better than they were 100 years ago.

"The surrender of a large measure of sovereignty to the General Government, effected by the adoption of the Constitution, was not accomplished until suggestions of reason were strongly re-enforced by the more imperative voice of experience. The divergent interests of peace speedily demanded a 'more perfect union.' The merchant, shipmaster, and manufacturer discovered and disclosed to our statesmen and to the people that commercial emancipation must be added to the political freedom which had been so bravely won. The commercial policy of the mother country had not relaxed any of its hard and oppressive features. To hold in check the development of our commercial marine, to prevent or retard the establishment and growth of manufactures in States, and so to secure an American market for their shops and a carrying trade for their ships, was the policy of European statesmen, and was pursued with most selfish vigor. Petitions poured in upon Congress urging the imposition of discriminating duties that should encourage the production of needed things at home. The patriotism of the people, which no longer found a field of existence in war, was energetically directed to the duty of equipping the young republic for the defense of its independence by making the people self-dependent. Societies for the promotion of home manufactures and for encouraging the use of domestics in the dress of the people were organized in many of the States. Revival at the end of the century of some patriotic interest in the preservation and development of domestic industries and the defense of our working people against injurious foreign competition is an incident worthy of attention.

"It is not a departure but a return that we have witnessed. A protective policy had then its opponents. Argument was made as now that its benefits inured to particular classes or sections. If the question became in any sense or at any time sectional, it was only because slavery existed in some of the States. But for this there was no reason why the cotton-producing States should not have led or walked abreast with the New England States in the production of cotton fabrics.

"There was this reason only why the States that divide with Pennsylvania the mineral treasures of the great southeastern and central mountain ranges should have been so tardy in bringing to the smelting furnace and to the mill coal and iron from their near opposing hillsides. The mill fires were lighted at the funeral pile of slavery. The emancipation proclamation was heard in the depths of the earth as well as in the sky. Men were made free and material things became our better servants. The sectional element has, happily, been eliminated from the tariff discussion. We have no longer States that are necessarily only planting States; none are excluded from achieving that diversification of pursuit among the people which brings wealth and contentment. The cotton plantation will not be less valuable when the product is spun in a country town by operatives whose necessities call for diversified crops and create a home demand for garden and agricultural products. Every new mine, furnace and factory is an extension of the productive capacity of the State more real and valuable than added territory. Shall the prejudices and paralysis of slavery continue to hang upon the skirts of progress? How long will those who rejoice that slavery no longer exists cherish or tolerate the incapacities it put upon their communities? Look hopefully to a continuance of our protective system and to the consequent development of manufacturing and mining enterprises in States hitherto wholly given to agriculture as a potent influence in the perfect unification of our people. Men who have felt the benefit of their neighborhood, and men who work in shop or field will not fail to find and to defend a community of interest. Is it not quite possible that farmers and the promoters of great mining and manufacturing enterprises which have recently been established in the South may yet find that a free ballot of the workingmen, without distinction of race, is needed for their defense as well as their own?

"I do not doubt that if those men in the South who now accept the tariff views of Clay and the constitutional expositions of Webster would courageously avow and defend their real convictions they would not find it difficult, by friendly instruction and co-operation, to make the black man their efficient and safe ally, not only in establishing correct principles in our national administration, but in preserving for their local communities the benefits of social order and economical and honest government



MRS. CLEVELAND.

At least, until the good offices of kindness and education have been fairly tried, a contrary conclusion cannot be plausibly urged. I have altogether rejected any suggestions of a special executive policy for any section of our country. It is the duty of the executive to administer and enforce, in methods and by instrumentalities pointed out and provided by the Constitution, all laws enacted by Congress. These laws are general, and their administration should be uniform and equal. A citizen may not elect which he will enforce. The duty to obey and to execute embraces the Constitution in its entirety and the whole code of laws enacted under it.

Down on Monopolies.

"The evil example of permitting individuals, corporations, or communities to nullify the laws because they cross some selfish or local interests or prejudices is full of danger, not only to the nation at large, but much more to those who use this pernicious expedient to escape their just obligations or to obtain an unjust advantage over others. They will presently themselves be compelled to appeal to the law for protection, and those who would use the law as a defense must not deny that use of it to others. If our great corporations would more scrupulously observe their legal limitation and duress they would have less cause to complain of their rights or of violent interference with their operations. The community that by concert, open or secret, among its citizens denies to any portion of its members their plain rights under the law has severed the only safe bond of social order and prosperity. The evil works, from a bad center, both ways. It demoralizes those who practice it and destroys the faith of those who suffer in it in the efficiency of law as a safe protector. The man in whose breast that faith has been darkened is naturally a subject of dangerous and uncanny suggestions. Those who use unlawful methods, if moved by no higher motive than the selfishness that prompted them, may well stop and inquire what is to be the end of this. An unlawful expedient cannot become a permanent condition of government. If the educated and influential classes in the community either practice or connive at a systematic violation of the laws that seem to them to cross their convenience, what can they expect when the lesson that the convenience or supposed class interest is a sufficient cause for lawlessness has been well learned by the ignorant classes? The community where the law is the rule of conduct, and where courts, not mobs, execute its penalties, is the only attractive field for business investments and honest labor.

The Naturalization Laws.

"Our naturalization laws should be so amended as to make inquiry into the character and good disposition of persons applying for citizenship more careful and searching. Our existing laws have been made in their administration in an unimpressive and often unintelligible form. We accept any man as a citizen without any knowledge of his fitness, and he assumes the duties of citizenship without any knowledge as to what they are. We should not cease to be hospitable to immigration, but we should cease to be careless as to the character of it. There are men of all races, even the best, whose coming is necessarily a burden upon our public revenues or a threat to social order. These should be identified and excluded.

Foreign Relations.

"We have happily maintained the policy of avoiding all interference with European affairs. We have been only interested spectators of their contentions in diplomacy and in war, ready to use our friendly offices to promote peace, but never obtruding our advice and never attempting unfairly to coin the distresses of other powers into commercial advantage to ourselves. We have a just right to expect that our European policy will be the American policy of European courts. It is so manifestly incompatible with those precautions for our peace and safety which all the great powers habitually observe and enforce in matters affecting them that a shorter waterway between our Eastern and Western seaboards should be dominated by any European government, that we may confidently expect that such purpose will not be entertained by any friendly power.

"We shall in the future, as in the past, use every endeavor to maintain and enlarge our friendly relations with all the great powers, but they will not expect us to look kindly upon any project that would leave us subject to the dangers of hostile observation or environment. We have not sought to dominate or to absorb any of our weaker neighbors, but rather to aid and encourage them to establish free and stable governments, resting upon the consent of their own people.

"We have clear right to expect, therefore, that no European government will seek to establish colonial dependencies upon the territory of these independent American States. That which a sense of justice restrains us from seeking they may be reasonably expected to be willing to forego. It must not be assumed, however, that our interests are so exclusively American that our entire inattention to any events that may transpire elsewhere can be taken for granted. Our citizens, domiciled for the purpose of trade in all countries and on many of the islands of the sea, demand and will have our adequate care in their personal and commercial rights. The necessities of our navy require convenient coaling stations and dock and harbor privileges. These and other trading privileges we will feel free to obtain only by means that do not in any degree partake of coercion, however feeble the government from which we ask such concession; but, having fairly obtained them by methods and for purposes entirely consistent with the most friendly disposition toward all other powers our consent will be necessary to any modification or impairment of concession. We shall neither fail to respect the flag of any friendly nation or the just rights of its citizens, nor to exact a like treatment for our own. Calmness, justice, and consideration should characterize our diplomacy. The offices of an intelligent or of a friendly arbitration in proper cases should be adequate to a peaceful adjustment of all international difficulties. By such methods we will make our contribution to the world's peace, which no nation values more highly, and avoid the opprobrium which must fall upon a nation that ruthlessly breaks it.

Presidential Appointments.

The duty devolved by law upon the President to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint all public officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in the Constitution or by act of Congress has become very burdensome and its wise and efficient discharge full of difficulty. The civil list is so large that a personal knowlege of any large number of applicants is impossible. The President must rely upon the representations of others, and these are often made inconsiderately and without any just sense of responsibility. I have a right, I think, to insist that those who volunteer or are invited to give advice as to appointments shall exercise consideration and fidelity. A high sense of duty and an ambition to improve the service should characterize all public officers.

"There are many ways in which the convenience and comfort of those who have business with our public officers may be promoted by thoughtful and obliging officers, and I shall expect those whom I may appoint to justify their selection by conspicuous efficiency in the discharge of their duties. Honorable party service will certainly not be esteemed by me a disqualification for public office, but it will in no case be allowed to serve as a shield for official negligence, incompetency, or delinquency. It is entirely creditable to seek public office by proper methods and with proper motives, and all applicants will be treated with consideration, but I shall need, and heads of departments will need, time for inquiry and deliberation. Persistent importuning will not, therefore, be the best support of an applicant for office.

"The heads of departments, bureaus, and all other public officers having any duty connected therewith will be expected to enforce the civil-service law fully and without evasion. Beyond this obvious duty I hope to do something more to advance the reform of civil service. The ideal, or even my own ideal, I shall probably not attain. A retrospect will be a safer basis of judgment than promises. We shall not, however, I am sure, be able to put our civil service upon a non-partisan basis until we have secured an incumbency that fair-minded men of the opposition will approve for impartiality and integrity. As the number of such in the civil list is increased removals from office will diminish.

Discusses the Revenues.

"While a treasury surplus is not the greatest evil it is a serious evil. Our revenue should be ample to meet the ordinary annual demands upon our Treasury with sufficient margin for those extraordinary but scarcely less imperative demands which arise now and then, and expenditures should always be made with economy and only upon public necessity. Wastefulness, profligacy, or favoritism in public expenditures is criminal. But there is nothing in the condition of our country or of our people to suggest that anything presently necessary to the public prosperity, security, or honor should be unduly postponed. It will be the duty of Congress wisely to forecast and estimate these extraordinary demands, and, having added them to our ordinary expenditures, to so adjust our revenue laws that no considerable annual surplus will remain. We will fortunately be able to apply to the redemption of the public debt any small and unforeseen excess of revenue. This is better than to reduce our income below our necessary expenditures, with the resulting choice between another change of our revenue laws and an increase of public debt. It is quite possible, I am sure, to effect a necessary reduction in our revenues without breaking down our protective tariff or seriously injuring any domestic industry.

"The construction of a sufficient number of modern war ships and of their necessary armament should progress as rapidly as is consistent with care and perfection in plans and workmanship. The spirit, courage, and skill of our naval officers and seamen have many times in our history given to weak ships and inefficient guns a rating greatly beyond that of the naval list. That they will again do so upon occasion I do not doubt. But they ought not, by premeditation or neglect, be left to the risks and exigencies of an unequal combat. We should encourage the establishment of American steamship lines. Exchanges of commerce demand stated, reliable, and rapid means of communication, and until those are provided the development of our trade with states lying south of us is impossible.

"Our pension laws should give more adequate and discriminating relief to Union soldiers and sailors, and to their widows and orphans. Such occasions as this should remind us that we owe everything to their valor and sacrifice.

Various Subjects Alluded To.

"It is a subject of congratulation that there is a near prospect of the admission into the Union of the Dakotas and Montana and Washington Territories. This act of justice has been unreasonably delayed in the case of some of them. The people who have settled these Territories are intelligent, enterprising, and patriotic, and the accession of these new States will add strength to the nation. It is due to the settlers in the Territories who have availed themselves of the invitations of our land laws to make their homes upon the public domain that their titles should be speedily adjusted and their honest entries confirmed by patent.

"It is very gratifying to observe the general interest now being manifested in the reform of our election laws. Those who have been for years calling attention to the pressing necessity of throwing about the ballot-box and about elections further safeguards in order that our elections might not only be free and pure, but might clearly appear to be so, will welcome the accession of any who did not so soon discover the need of reform. The National Congress has not as yet taken control of elections in that case over which the Constitution gives it jurisdiction, but has accepted and adopted the election laws of several States, provided penalties for their violation and a method for their supervision. Only the inefficiency of the State laws or an unfair or partisan administration of them could suggest a departure from this policy. It was clearly, however, in the contemplation of the framers of the Constitution that such an exigency might arise and provision was wisely made for it. Freedom of the ballot is a condition of our national life, and no power vested in Congress or in the Executive to secure or perpetuate it should remain unused upon occasion. The people of all Congressional districts have an equal interest that elections in each shall truly express the views and wishes of the majority of the qualified electors residing in it. The results of such elections are not local, and the insistence of electors residing in other districts that they shall be pure and free does not savor at all of impertinence. If in any of the States public security is thought to be threatened by ignorance among electors the obvious remedy is education. The sympathy and help of our people will not be withheld from any community struggling with special embarrassments or difficulties connected with suffrage if the remedies proposed proceed upon lawful lines and are promoted by just and honorable methods. How shall those who practice election frauds recover that respect for the sanctity of the ballot which is the first condition and obligation of good citizenship? The man who has come to regard the ballot-box as a juggler's hat has renounced his allegiance.

"Let us exalt patriotism and moderate our party contentions. Let those who would die for the flag of battle give better proof of their patriotism and higher glory to their country by promoting fraternity and justice. Party success that is achieved by unfair methods or by practices that partake of revolution is hurtful and evanescent even from a party standpoint. We should hold our differing opinions in mutual respect, and, having submitted them to the arbitrament of the ballot, should accept an adverse judgment with the same respect that we would have demanded of our opponents if the decision had been in our favor.

"No other people have a government more worthy of their respect and love, or a land so magnificent in extent, so pleasant to look upon, and so full of generous suggestion to enterprise and labor. God has placed upon our head a diadem and has laid at our feet power and wealth beyond definition or calculation. But we must not forget that we take these gifts upon condition that Justice and Mercy shall hold the reins of power, and that the upper avenues of hope shall be free to all people. I do not mistrust the future. Dangers have been in frequent ambush along our path, but we have uncovered and vanquished them all. Passion has swept some of our communities, but only to give us new demonstration that the great body of our people are stable, patriotic, and law-abiding. No political party can long pursue advantage at the expense of public honor or by rude and indecent methods without protest and fatal disaffection in its own body. The peaceful agencies of commerce are more fully revealing the necessary unity of all our communities, and increasing the intercourse of our people in promoting mutual respect. We shall find unalloyed pleasure in the revelation which our next census will make of the swift development of the great resources of some of the States. Each State will bring its generous contribution to the great aggregate of the nation's increase.

"And when the harvests from the fields, the cattle from the hills, and the ores of the earth shall have been weighed, counted, and valued, we will turn from them all to crown with the highest honor the State that has most promoted education, virtue, justice and patriotism among its people."

SCALDED TO DEATH.

A 4-Year-Old Girl Falls Into a Tub of Boiling Water.

CHICAGO, March 4.—Little 4-year-old Frieda Will met a horrible death Saturday afternoon. She was almost literally boiled alive. The victims mother, a German woman, lives at 16 Ann street. Frieda was her only child. Saturday afternoon the mother was washing some clothes. She filled the tub which sat on the floor with boiling water. The little girl played about on the floor and was backing up in a childish fashion when she struck the tub and fell back into the scalding water. She floundered around in the water, suffering a horrible agony? Her mother snatched the child out a moment later, but she could scarcely recognize her child. The little girl was as red as a lobster and the flesh hung in strips from her body.

All this while the child was screaming horribly. A neighbor ran for a doctor, who summoned two more. They exerted all their medicinal skill to ease the child's sufferings, but the poor thing was too badly scalded. She lingered until yesterday afternoon, when she died, the room ringing with her screams.

The coroner was not notified until this morning. He held an inquest, returning a verdict in accordance with the above.

Darlington, Wis. — Ex-Congressman Henry S. Magoon is dead.

Pear's Soap is the most elegant toilet adjuncts.

Doubt Brightening Into Hope.

And hope into certainty, is the pleasing transition through which the mind of the nervous, dyspeptic invalid passes who tries a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is alike incomparable and inimitable. Increased vitality, a gain in weight, tranquility of the nerves, sound appetite and sleep are among the blessings which it is within the beneficent power of this medicine to confer, and it is not surprising that after acquiring this new dowry of health the grateful sick should sometimes utter their praises of the Bitters in terms bordering on extravagance. "Out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh," and the proprietors of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have sometimes been obliged to suppress these eulogiums least they should be accused of blowing their own trumpet too loudly. For constipation, biliousness, kidney complaint and incipient rheumatism the Bitters is also a deservedly popular remedy.

Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy at last found a recipe which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren St., New York city, will receive the recipe free of charge

A Freight Train on a Tear.

MARQUETTE, Mich., March 5.—One of the most remarkable railroad accidents of the times occurred here early Monday morning.

A South Shore heavy freight train pulled out on the spur track with two engines. Four cars were left on the spur. The train got part way up the hill when it broke in two one car from the engine. The train flew back, crashed into the cars on the spur, drove them over a big bulkhead clean across the street into Frazer's block, knocking out the whole front of Steele & Lobdell's grocery, tearing out the corner of Pickands & Co.'s coal office, damaging Rothschild & Benjamin's front, and completely blockading the street. No lives were lost.

Terrible

Two-thirds of all deaths in New York City are from consumption or pneumonia. The same proportion holds for most other cities. Delays are dangerous. Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption will always relieve, and may save your life. Prentice & Evenson, Druggists.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The best salve in the world for cuts bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cent per box. For sale by F. Sherer & Co

For a disordered liver try Beecham's Pills.

Mr. Melody's Lucky Draw.

It was reported that Mr. J. B. Melody, of 333 State street, Chicago, had drawn a handsome prize in the Louisiana State Lottery Drawing of December 18. A representative of this paper was sent to interview Mr. Melody, who confirmed the report, saying: "Yes, I held one-fortieth of ticket No. 68,744, which drew the second capital prize of $200,000 in the company's drawing of December 18th last. I experienced no trouble in getting my money, all that was required being to present my ticket at the office of the Adams Express company and be properly identified. Four days after the date of the drawing I had the $5,000 in my pocket. A peculiar circumstance connected with the purchase of the ticket," continued Mr. Melody, "is that Miss Florence Bascomb, an acquaintance of mine, was present at the time, she naming the last three figures of the number, the condition being that whatever number I selected should end with 744. It was agreed that the prize, if any, would be divided equally between Miss Bascomb and myself. After receiving the money I hastened to call upon her and deliver to her her share of the prize." In an interview Miss Bascomb verified Mr. Melody's statement, adding that the money was an exquisite Christmas gift, and that she, who has for several years been the only support of an aged mother, could well appreciate such an addition to her income. It is the intention of both to invest their cash in Chicago real estate, which they hope will increase in value until their small fortunes become large ones.—*Chicago, (Ills.) Arkansas Traveler*, Jan 12

An Entire Family Poisoned.

NEWARK, Ohio March 5.—A case of wholesale poisoning is reported from the southwestern portion of this city. Shortly after eating dinner Mrs. Elizabeth Long, her daughter, Miss Libby, her son W. B., and three boarders were taken violently ill and suffered intense agony. The symptoms were of poisoning and all of the same nature. A physician was called and gave emetics which produced desired results and all are pronounced out of danger. It was thought they were poisoned by eating impure veal, but the physician attributed it to impure milk.

Love's Young Dream.

"Miss Carmine," he pleaded, "the love I bear you cannot be measured by mere words. It is ineradicable, inextinguishable. infinite. Will you be mine?"

"Mr. Botts," she replied, "I feel deeply the great honor you have conferred upon me. A barrier will come between us that will render my acceptance of you impossible."

"What do you mean?"

"I have promised to marry Mr. Smith to-morrow night."

THE MARKETS.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 4.—**Grains** — Strong. WHEAT — Opened fractionally higher, advanced and closed ½@¾c above yesterday's close, No. 2 regular March $1.00½@1.01¼, closing at $1.01¼, May $1.03¼@1.04¾, closing at $1.04½, July 90¾@91⅝c, closing at 91⅛c. CORN—Firm and higher. No. 2 March 34¾@34⅞c, May 35¾@36⅛c, July 36⅛@36½c. OATS—Quiet and firm. No. 2 March 25⅜c; May 27⅛@27½c, June 25⅝@27⅞c.

Provisions—Quiet. PORK—March $11.20@11.45, May $11.42½@11.67½, June $11.52½@11.70. LARD—March $6.75½@6.82½, May $6.87½@6.90, June $6.62½@6.95. SHORT RIBS—March $5.95@6.02½, May $6.07½@6.17½, June $6.15@6.20.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 4.—WHEAT—Moderately active, ½c lower and easy. No. 2 red April 98½c, May 98 11-17@99 15-16c, June 99¼c@$1.00¼, July 95⅜@95¾c, August 92½@93⅛c, December 95⅛@96c. CORN—Dull, easy; mixed western 41@45¼c. OATS—Quiet, steady; western 29@39c, state 30@39c. **Provisions**—BEEF—Quiet: extra mess $7.00, plate $8.50@8.75. PORK—Firm; new mess $12.50@12.75, old do $12.00, prime $12.00@12.25. LARD—Steadier, steam rendered $7.12½.

Beecham's Pills act like magic on a weak stomach.

THE BREATH of a chronic catarrh patient is often so offensive that he becomes an object of disgust. After a time ulceration sets in, the spongy bones are attacked, and frequently entirely destroyed. A constant source of discomfort is the dripping of the purulent secretions into the throat, sometimes producing inveterate bronchitis, which in its turn has been the exciting cause of pulmonary disease. The brilliant results which have attended its use for years past properly designate Ely's Cream Balm as by far the best and only cure.

OUR LITTLE SON,

Four years old, afflicted with a painful skin disease. Six doctors tried to cure him and failed. Got worse. Completely cured by one set of Cuticura Remedies, costing $1.75.

Our little son will be four years of age on the 25th inst. In May, 1885, he was attacked with a very painful breaking out of the skin. We called in a physician, who treated him for about four weeks. The child received little or no good from the treatment, as the breaking out, supposed by the physician to be hives in an aggravated form, became larger, in blotches and more and more distressing. We were frequently obliged to get up in the night and rub him with soda in water, strong linaments, etc. Finally, we called other physicians, until no less than six had attempted to cure him, all alike failing, and the child steadily getting worse, until about the 20th of last July, when we began to give him Cuticura Resolvent internally, and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap externally, and by the last of August he was so nearly well that we gave him only one dose of the Resolvent about every second day for about ten days longer, and he has never been troubled since with the horrible malady. In all we used less than one-half of a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent, a little less than one box of Cuticura, and only one cake of Cuticura Soap.

H. E. RYAN, Cayuga Livingston Co., Ill.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of January, 1887. C. N. COE, J. P.

SCROFULOUS HUMORS.

Last spring I was very sick, being covered with some kind of scrofula. The doctors could not help me. I was advised to try the Cuticura Resolvent. I did so, and in a day I grew better and better, until I am as well as ever. I thank you for it very much, and would like to have it told to the public.

EDW. HOFMANN, North Attleboro, Mass.

Cuticura, the great skin cure, and Cuticura Soap prepared from it externally, and Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood diseases from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c.; Soap 25c.; Resolvent $1. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by Cuticura Medicated Soap

Choking Catarrh

Have you awakened from a disturbed sleep with all the horrible sensations of an assassin clutching your throat and pressing the life-breath from your tightened chest? Have you noticed the langor and debility that succeed the effort to clear your throat and head of this catharral matter? What a depressed influence it exerts upon the mind, clouding the memory and filling the head with pains and strange noises! How difficult it is to rid the nasal passages, throat and lungs of this poisonous mucus all can testify who are afflicted with catarrh. How difficult to protect the system against its further progress towards the lungs, liver and kidneys, all physicians will admit. It is a terrible disease, and cries out for relief and cure

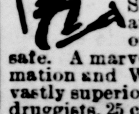
The remarkable curative powers, when all other remedies utterly fail, of Sanford's Radical Cure, are attested by thousands who gratefully recommend it to fellow sufferers. No statement is made regarding it that cannot be substantiated by the most respectable and reliable references.

Each packet contains one bottle of the Radical cure, one box of Catarrhal Solvent, and an Improved Inhaler, with treatise and directions, and is sold by the all druggists for $1.

Potter Drug & Chemical Co. Boston

No Rheumatism About Me.

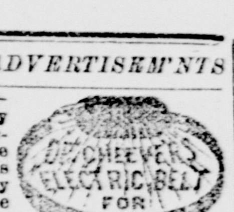
IN ONE MINUTE.



The Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves Rheumatic, Sciatic, Sudden, Sharp and Nervous Pains, Strains, and Weaknesses The first and only pain killing plaster. New original, instantaneous, infallible safe. A marvellous Antidote to Pain, Inflammation and Weakness. Utterly unlike and vastly superior to all other plasters. At all druggists. 25 cents: five for $1.00; or, postage free of Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.



NEW CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS



This Belt or Regenerator is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the generative organs. A continuous stream of Electricity permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. Do not confound this with Electric Belts advt'd to cure all ills, it is for the ONE specific purpose. For full information address Cheever Electric Belt Co., 103 Washington-st, Chicago Ill.

THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

OVER 7,000 MILES

Of steel track in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Dakota and Wyoming, penetrates the Agricultural, Mining and Commercial Centres of the

WEST AND NORTHWEST.

The Unrivaled Equipment of the Line embraces Sumptuous Dining Cars, New Wagner and Pullman Sleepers, Superb day Coaches and

FAST VESTIBULED TRAINS

Running direct between Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Council Bluffs and Omaha, connecting for Portland, Denver, San Francisco and all Pacific Coast Points.

ONLY LINE TO THE BLACK HILLS

For Tickets, Rates, Maps, Time Tables and full information, apply to any Ticket Agent or address the Gen'l Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

J. M. WHITMAN, General Manager. H. C. WICKER, Traffic Manager. E. P. WILSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

C. A. POTTER, Agent, Janesville, Wis.

TO MONTANA, OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

If you are going west bear in mind the following facts: The Northern Pacific Railroad owns and operates 987 miles, or 57 per cent. of the entire railroad mileage of Montana; spans the territory with its main lines from east to west; is the short line to Helena; the only Pullman and dining car line to Butte, and is the only line that reaches Miles City, Billings, Bozeman, Missoula, the Yellowstone National Park and, in fact, nine tenths of the cities and points of interest in the territory.

The Northern Pacific owns and operates 621 miles or 56 per cent of the railroad mileage of Washington, its main line extending from the Idaho line via Spokane Falls, Cheney, Sprague, Yakima and Ellensburg, through the center of the territory to Tacoma and Seattle, and from Tacoma to Portland. No other transcontinental through rail line reaches any portion of Washington Territory Ten days stop over privileges are given on Northern Pacific second class tickets at Spokane Falls and all points west, thus affording intending settlers an excellent opportunity to see the entire territory without incurring the expense of paying local fares from point to point.

The Northern Pacific is the shortest route from St. Paul to Tacoma by 207 miles; to Seattle by 177 miles, and to Portland by 324 miles—time correspondingly shorter, varying from one to two days, according to destination. No other line from St. Paul or Minneapolis runs through passenger cars of any kind into Idaho, Oregon or Washington.

In addition to being the only rail line to Spokane Falls, Tacoma and Seattle, the Northern Pacific reaches all the principal points in Northern Minnesota and Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington. Bear in mind that the Northern Pacific and Shasta line is the scenic route to all points in California.

Send for illustrated pamphlets, maps, and books giving you valuable information in reference to the country traversed by this great line from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and Ashland to Portland, Oregon, and Tacoma and Seattle, Washington, Territory, and enclose stamps for the new 1889 Rand McNally County map of Washington Territory, printed in colors.

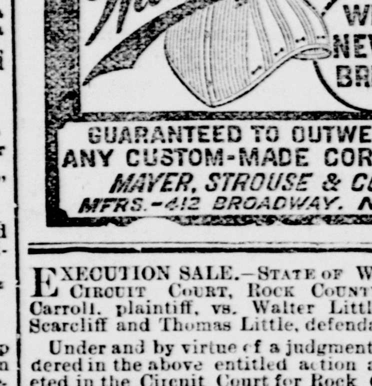
Address your nearest ticket agent, or CHAS. S. FEE, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn janldawly

DRUNKENNESS

Or the Liquor Habit, Positively Cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea or in articles of food, without the knowledge of the patient; it is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. IT NEVER FAILS. Over 100,000 drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. 48 page book of particulars free.

FRANK SHERER, Druggist, Agent Janesville, Wis.



EXECUTION SALE.—STATE OF WISCONSIN, CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY—Phillip Carroll, plaintiff, vs. Walter Little, George Scarcliff and Thomas Little, defendants.

Under and by virtue of a judgment duly rendered in the above entitled action and docketed in the Circuit Court for Rock County in the State of Wisconsin, on the 21st day of January A. D. 1888, and pursuant to an execution duly issued thereon and a levy duly made under and by virtue of said execution on the real estate hereinafter described, the undersigned, sheriff of Rock County, will sell at public vendue on the 10th day of April A. D., 1889, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, in front of the postoffice, in the city of Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin, the following described real estate, viz.: Part of lots 1 (1) and two (2) in Smith, Bailey & Stone's addition to Janesville, bounded as follows: On the northerly end by the southerly margin of Milwaukee street, on the easterly side by a line parallel to River street and eighty-eight (88) feet westerly therefrom; on the southerly end by a line parallel to Milwaukee street and one hundred and ten (110) feet southerly therefrom and on the westerly side by a line parallel to River street and one hundred and ten (110) feet westerly therefrom together with the perpetual use in common with others, of the alley in the rear of said block.

Also lot two (2) of Church, Williams' and others' sub-division of Smith & Bailey's addition to Janesville.

Also the east two (2) acres of lot one (1) section one (1) section one (1) town two (2) north of range twelve (12) east; all of said pieces and parcels of land lying and being in the city of Janesville, County of Rock and State of Wisconsin; or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy said execution with interest and costs of sale and as may be sold separately without material injury to the parties in interest.—Dated February 25, 1889.

GEORGE C. BABCOCK, Sheriff.
By THEODORE L. ACHESON, Under Sheriff.

A. HYATT SMITH and FETHERS, JEFFRIS & FIFIELD.

STATE OF WISCONSIN—CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY. W. S. Jeffris, as trustee of the trust created by the will of John B. Carle, deceased, for the benefit of Jennie M. Carle Keller plaintiff; vs John W. Carpenter, Sarah J. Carpenter, his wife; and A. H. Loucks, defendants.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue and in pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale entered in the above entitled action at a regular term of the Circuit Court for Rock county, Wisconsin, on the 3rd day of September, 1887, in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendants, I shall offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, in front of the postoffice in the city of Janesville, in said Rock county, on the 12th day of March, A. D., 1889, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described premises, lying and being in the town of Janesville Rock county, Wisconsin described as follows:

The north-west quarter of section No. 32, town three (3), range twelve (12) east, also the south half of the north-east quarter of said section 32, town three (3), range twelve (12) east; also twelve and thirty-five hundredths (12.35) acres of land off the north side of the south east quarter of section 32 town three (3), range twelve (12) east, said twelve and thirty five hundredths (12.35) acres of land lying and being north of the center line of the Galena road, all in Rock county, Wisconsin, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy said judgment with interest and costs of sale and as may be sold separately without material injury to the parties in interest.

Dated January 26, A. D., 1889.

GEORGE C. BABCOCK, Sheriff for Rock County, Wis.
FETHERS, JEFFRIS & FIFIELD, Plaintiff's Attorneys. jan25d7w

FORECLOSURE SALE—CIRCUIT COURT ROCK COUNTY—James Burke as executor of the last will and testament of Thomas Brien, deceased, plaintiff, vs. Michael Burke and Mary Burke, his wife. The Kimball Hardware Company, and W. T. Vankirk and John Tracy, defendants.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of and in pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale rendered in the above-entitled action on the 28th day of December, 1887, in the Circuit Court for Rock County, State of Wisconsin, in favor of the above named plaintiff, and against the above named defendants, I will on Monday, the 4th day of March A. D., 1889, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the front door of the postoffice, in the city of Janesville in said county of Rock, offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder therefor, all the real estate and mortgaged premises situated in said county of Rock and State of Wisconsin and by said judgment directed to be sold, and there in described as follows, to wit:

The south half of the north half of the north-east quarter of section number nineteen (19) town two, range twelve, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to pay said judgment, with interest thereon, together with the costs of sale.—Dated January 7th, 1889.

G. C. BABCOCK, Sheriff of Rock County.
M. M. PHELPS, Plff. Atty.
jan12doew7w.

FORECLOSURE SALE—STATE OF WISCONSIN, Circuit Court for Rock County.—Lucy A Evenson, Eliza M. Evenson, and Josephine Evenson, plaintiffs; against Allen C. Bates, Sarah H. Bates, J. W. Bates, and The Western Electric Company.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue and in pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale rendered in the above entitled action, on the 25th day of November, A. D., 1887, in favor of the above named plaintiffs and against the above named defendants, I will on Saturday the 16th day of March, A. D., 1889, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Janesville, in said county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, offer for sale and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder therefor, all the real estate and mortgaged premises, situated in the city of Janesville in said county of Rock, and state of Wisconsin, and directed in and by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: "All that certain lot or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, and known and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the line running along the easterly side of lot two (2), block forty three (43), thirty-four (34) feet from the south east corner of said lot; thence westerly parallel with the southerly line of said lot; to the westerly line of said lot thence northerly on the west line of said lot, twenty-two (22) feet; thence easterly to the east line of said lot on a line parallel with the southerly line of said lot; thence southerly on the east line of said lot to the place of beginning; all in lot two (2) block forty-three (43) in the original plat of the village—now city of Janesville, county of Rock, or so much thereof, as may be sufficient to pay said judgment with the interest thereon and the costs of sale.

GEORGE C. BABCOCK, Sheriff of Rock Co., Wis.

Dated January 26, 1889.
jan26d7w

LIEN FORECLOSURE SALE—STATE OF WISCONSIN, CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.

Wm. Cox, plaintiff; against H. E. Pattison, Clara Pattison, Edward Pattison, Emma Wilcox, Charles E. Wilcox and S. C. Cobb, defendants.

By virtue and in pursuance of the judgment rendered in the above entitled action, on the 19th day of December, A. D., 1888, in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendants, I shall offer for sale and sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1889, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the front door of the postoffice, in the city of Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin, all the right, title and interest, which the defendants had on the 6th day of May, A. D. 1886, or which they now have or any person claiming under them have since acquired in and to the real estate and premises described as follows, to-wit: The north east quarter (¼) of the south west quarter (¼) of section number eleven (11), in town number two (2), north of range number twelve (12) east, being in the town of Rock County of Rock and State of Wisconsin, or so much thereof, as may be sufficient to satisfy said judgment, with costs, and as may be sold separately, without material injury to the parties interested.

GEORGE C. BABCOCK, Sheriff of Rock County.
NOLAN & CUNNINGHAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Janesville, Wis.
feb21d7w

EXECUTION SALE—STATE OF WISCONSIN—Circuit Court, Rock County

Charles H. Stoller, Plaintiff; against Michael Farrel, defendant.

Under and by virtue of a judgment duly rendered in the above entitled action, and docketed in the Circuit Court for Rock County, in the State of Wisconsin, on the 8th day of December, A. D., 1888, and pursuant to an execution duly issued thereon, and a levy duly made under and by virtue of said execution, on the real estate hereinafter described, the undersigned, Sheriff of said Rock county, will sell at public vendue, on the 10th day of March, A. D., 1889, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the westerly front door of the Court House, in the City of Janesville, in said Rock County and State of Wisconsin, the following described real estate, viz.: Parts of lots one hundred and five (105) and one hundred and seven (107) in Smith, Bailey and Stone's addition to Janesville, bounded and described as follows, viz:

Beginning at a point sixty-six (66) feet westerly of the north east corner of said lot number one hundred and five (105) and running thence westerly along the south westerly line of West Milwaukee Street, twenty-two (22) feet, thence southerly on a line perpendicular to said street seventy six (76) feet, thence easterly and parallel to said street, twenty-two (22) feet, thence northerly and parallel to Jackson Street, seventy-six (76) feet to the point of beginning, all the said lot pieces and parcels of land, lying and being in the City of Janesville, County of Rock, and State of Wisconsin.

GEORGE C. BABCOCK, Sheriff of Rock County, Wis.
By THEO. L. ACHESON, Under Sheriff.
NOLAN & CUNNINGHAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Dated at Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin, February 7th, 1889. feb7d7w

STATE OF WISCONSIN—COUNTY COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.—In probate.

Notice is hereby given that at a special term of the county court, to be held in and for said county at the court house, in the city of Janesville, in said county, on the third Tuesday being the 19th, day of March, 1889, at 9 o'clock a. m., the following matter will be heard and considered:

The petition of George R. Barker for the adjustment and allowance of his account as the administrator of the estate of Edwin W. Barker late of the town of Janesville, in said county, deceased, and that the residue of said estate be assigned to such persons as are by law entitled thereto —Dated Feb. 23, 1889.

By the court
J. W. SALE

THE GAZETTE.
THE OFFICIAL CITY PAPER.
AVERAGE CIRCULATION OF DAILY AND WEEKLY 8,500.
TUESDAY MARCH 5

LOCAL MATTERS.

A complete water set for 50 cents at The Magnet.

LOST—A pocket book on Monday afternoon containing an amount of money and papers with owners name on them. Finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving same at this office.

LADIES WANTED.—By Marzluff & Co. to examine their line of fine shoes sold only by Brown Bro's. Warranted.

1889—Spring—1889.

We have now in stock all the latest styles in Derby hats; all the new shapes in crushes and soft hats. The largest assortment ever shown in the city our styles are the latest, our prices the lowest. Buy your hats at the Milwaukee Clothing Co. and save money. A full line of novelties in caps just received, also handsome styles in boys' steamer caps.

MILWAUKEE CLOTHING CO.

Byron D. Palmer, dentist. Room 27 103 State street, Chicago Artificial crown, bridge, and gold plate work a specialty.

Don't fail to look at Wilkins' stock before buying.

The Douglas shoes are acknowledged the best made. For sale by Brown Bro's.

Decker Bro's. pianos for sale at C. M. S., 24 South Main street.

LOST.—a black memorandum book containing a five dollar bill. Finder will be liberally rewarded at this office.

Call and see the Estey piano at C. M. S., 24 South Main street.

Call at Wilkins' for bargains in wall paper.

FOR RENT—Small house in good repair, No. 6 Wall street; also 2 furnished rooms suitable for 3 persons. Reference required. 52 North Franklin St. or of T. E. Addy, 159 West Milwaukee St.

Attention is called to the new advertisement of the Milwaukee Clothing Co. Special sale of pantaloons offering choice of 2,000 pairs to select from, of our own manufacture (which means tailor made and perfect fitting trousers) retailed for cash at wholesale prices. A saving of 25 per cent is positively offered from regular prices, all the latest spring styles now in stock. Patrons in want of "breeches" will consult their interest to call at the Milwaukee Clothing Store.

Fine stock at half prices at Wilkins'.

G. Cogswell & Co. will continue their closing out sale two weeks longer. All intending to improve this golden opportunity of buying high grade footwear at cost and less, will do well to go at once.

Buy a dollar's worth of goods and get a ticket on a very fine hanging lamp at The Magnet.

STOLEN.—A pair of ladies' twenty-five cent rubbers from the line in front of our store. The party who took them will find them equal to any 50 cent shoe sold in town. We have Misses and Child's heel and spring heel same price.

BROWN BRO'S.

—Wisch's bath parlors have been fitted up until they now answer public demands in every way, being both carefully furnished and well arranged.

WANTED—A position to work in a store. Will work steady for fair wages. For particulars apply at this office.

LOST.—We have never lost a customer who has used our genuine calf boot, sold at the un-heard of price of $2.40. We warrant every pair to wear equal to any $3 boot on the market. Come in and look, we will save you money.

BROWN BRO'S.

Have you tried the celebrated Douglas' shoes yet?

A new line of Plushes, Ribbons, Laces and embroideries at "right prices."

THE MAGNET.

To those who can appreciate and will buy the best, I offer a choice home in the Third ward, five minutes' walk from the post office, consisting of a house and ten rooms, supplied with gas throughout, heated by the best system of steam apparatus. It has a high cut stone foundation, three cellars, also bath room and closet supplied with hot and cold water from city system and connected with a very large cesspool. There is a barn of ample size and everything about the place is strictly first-class. $5,000 will buy all this and leave the purchaser indebted to me only for his good luck.

C. E. BOWLES.

Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Lanterns, Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, and Water Sets, at The Magnet.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Two fine new residences centrally located on the east side

D. CONGER.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—The Blount residence in the third ward, near the court house Park. Apply to Fethers, Jeffris & Fifield.

Kerris Thread is sold at The Magnet.

MONEY TO LOAN by D. Conger.

Valentines in great variety at King & Skelly's bookstore.

All goods at reduced rates for the next thirty days in order to reduce stock preparatory to moving. Bedsteads very cheap at Sanborn's, 18 and 20 North Main street.

FOR SALE—A choice 44 acre farm, with new buildings, located in the town of Harmony, two miles from this city.

D. CONGER.

Diamond ink which writes on glass. Call at Wheelock's and see how it works

New lot of folding tables, $1.00 each; Hampers, $1.00 at Wheelock's; large colored rings for towel holders; printed dinner sets, $8.00; chamber sets $2.00.

Curtain chains, shade pulls, curtain poles, etc, at Sutherland's bookstore.

—Cutaway and sack business suits in great variety and at living prices at Zeigler's.

THE NIGHT OF KNIGHTS.

The Third Annual Ball of the Pythian Brotherhood a Marked Success.

Handsome Costumes Tastefully Decorated and a Delightful Programme



SELDOM has Janesville society been so pleasantly entertained as at the Armory last evening. Not the insigna upon the walls alone, but the welcome that was everywhere manifest, and the very rhythms of the orchestra bespoke the source of the entertainment, and marked the third annual ball of Oriental Lodge, Knights of Pythias as a complete success.

Carriages were rolling up to the Armory entrance at eight o'clock and by nine the spacious hall was thronged with knights and their friends. Well on toward two hundred couples participated in what was admittedly the success of the social season. That so many of the knights are young men may have accounted for the all-pervading merriment; but it was none the less true that many whom time has marked found themselves as light footed as in youth.

The helmet and crossed swords of the order marked panels on three sides of the hall; while newly draped bunting lent the scene additional beauty. Over one panel were the letters signifying "Friendship, Charity and Benevolence," the standard under which the order has grown in twenty-five years from a membership of five to that of a quarter of a million.

Dancing began shortly after nine o'clock, the first waltz introducing a charming programme, made especially enjoyable by the exceptional music of Smith & Anderson's orchestra, which was strengthened for the occasion, and won many compliments.

Dancing continued until three o'clock. From ten until twelve supper was served to such as desired by the ladies of the Rectory society. The supper room on the second floor was tastefully arranged, the tables being ranged on three sides of a square and banked with fruit and flowers. Supper was served to ninety-five couples, the menu being a tempting one.

The ball was a notable one in many respects but in no way more so perhaps than for its social significance. The company was one such as is seen but once a year and included a large portion of the representative society people of the city. The costumes were unusually handsome. Full dress was more general than on any previous occasion, the colors blending into a scene not soon to be forgotten. That Janesville's Sir Knights had won new laurels needed little demonstration.

BRIEFLETS.

—Miss Nellie Treat, of Monroe, is the guest of Mrs. A. P. Burnham.

—Miss Sarah Johnson, of Minneapolis, is visiting friends in this city.

—The N. O. W. Club will entertain their friends this evening at the Armory.

—Many from other cities passed beneath the folds of the Pythian banner last night.

—H. G. Church, of Clinton, was among those who were guests of the Sir Knights last evening.

—Orders from Cuba, Spain, Guatemala and Hayti, are under consideration by the Empire Cross-Spring Co., of this city.

—As many handsome costumes as those of last evening, Janesville has not lately seen.

—Janesville City Lodge No. 90, I. O. O. F., occupy Odd Fellows hall this evening—regular weekly meeting.

—Choice fruit jelly, ice cream and cake are offered at low rates by the ladies of the Rectory Society.

—Western Star Lodge No: 14, F. and A. M., assemble in regular semi-monthly communication this evening at Masonic hall.

—Oriental lodge No. 22, Knights of Pythias, assemble in regular weekly meeting this evening in Castle hall, Jeffris block, West Milwaukee street.

—"Good by George," remarked John Smith as he and George Anderson tore off the calender page for to-day and saw on that for to-morrow, "Ashwednesday."

—Miss Minnie Pulker's resignation was received at the meeting of the school board last evening. but no successor was elected. An appropriation of twenty dollars was made for directories.

—Foote & Wilcox's sale opened this morning the "below cost" prices keeping a force of eight salesmen, including D. W. Watt, Will T. King, and George McDaniels, considerably more than busy

—The advance sale of seats for "Driven From Home" will commence to-morrow (Wednesday) morning at 9 o'clock at King & Skelly's bookstore. Tickets 50 and 25 cents; children under ten years half price.

—About one hundred couples participated in the social dancing party given by the Pastime Club last evening in Hibernian Hall. John Ward's orchestra, of Whitewater, furnished the music, and all had a merry time.

—There was no meeting of the Business Men's Association last evening for lack of a quorum. The minority adjourned until Wednesday evening of this week, at which time the water works and the railway bill will be discussed.

—James Clark was under the influence of "River street red-light" last evening and as a result was taken in charge by Marshal Hogan. The charge was that he tried to sweep out the Salvation Army barracks with the person of Blood Washed Willy.

—Kate Castleton to-morrow evening should be greeted by a crowded house. Her new play "A Paper Doll," is pronounced superior to any in which she has yet appeared and the seat chart at King & Skelly's bears blue pencil marks in abundance.

—The eminent actor Mr. R. F. Renne, late of the Silver King Company, arrived last night from Chicago to take part in the Grand Army benefit at Lappin's Hall this week. He assumes the difficult role of the "heavy villian" Edgar Jivers, in "Driven From Home."

—In the circuit court yesterday afternoon Judge Bennett found for the plaintiffs in the case of the Edgerton Tobacco Co. vs. T. T. Croft. The plaintiffs were permitted to recover $800. The suit was brought for $1200, and to decide whether the defendant was a stockholder in the company.

—Milwaukee & St. Paul detectives who visited Monroe to-day say that little evidence can be found of a deliberate attempt to derail trains Saturday night. The young man who got a bullet through his hat did so as the result of picking a quarrel with strangers near the bridge.

A CORONER'S INQUEST.

Jurors Summoned to Investigate Sunday's Accident.

Justice Scanlan this afternoon began an inquest to determine the causes leading to the death of Alexander Grogan. This morning the jurors—A. H. Loucks, B. L. Carpenter, Charles Skelly, Herman Sankow, John F. Ehrlinger and David Davies—viewed the remains, and the taking of testimony is in progress at the hour of going to press.

The witnesses summoned are: Ed. S. Hayward, Harry Ebbits, Thomas Lynch, Fred C. McLean, Dr. James Mills, Dr. E. E. Loomis, Ed. Murphy, John Leahy, John Roberts, Richard Kay and B. H. Baldwin.

OBITUARY.

PROF. J. B. SILSBEE.

At one o'clock and thirty-five minutes this morning death ended the earthly suffering of Prof. J. B. Silsbee. His death occurred at his home in the first ward. Prof. Silsbee had been in poor health for many years; he was taken to his bed about one month ago, from which time his disease, being somewhat complicated, gradually gained on his frail body, and finally ended in death.

Deceased was born November 14, 1837, in Barrington, Yates county, New York. In 1840 he removed to Orange county, that state, where he resided until 1857, and then came to Winnebago county, Wisconsin. He was educated at Ripon college, this state. He was principal of the high school at Manitowoc, Two Rivers and Depere, all of this state. He was also proprietor of the Green Bay business college and Fond du Lac business college. In 1857 he removed to Janesville, and during his residence here he conducted the Silsbee commercial college, and was proprietor of the Saturday Morning Sun.

Prof. Silsbee was a devoted christian, being a member of the Congregational church, and devoted much of his time in religious work among the poor and unfortunate, and by his noble christian work he won many friends in all walks of life, all of whom will extend their sympathies to the bereaved family and in part share in their sorrows.

Besides his wife he leaves three children—two sons and one daughter—Arthur Silsbee, of Minnesota; Homer K. and Laura Silsbee, of this city. An aged mother, four sisters and two brothers, who survive him, reside at Neillsville, this state.

The funeral will be held from the late residence at 2:30 and the chapel of the Congregational church at 3 p. m.

EDWARD H. FENNER.

At half-past one o'clock yesterday afternoon, Edward H. Fenner was relieved of his bodily suffering and he quietly fell into his last sleep. For a time he was a patient in the city hospital, suffering from a complication of diseases, but was removed to his home in the third ward, last Wednesday. He was 42 years of age, and a machinist by trade. He leaves a wife and two small children.

The funeral will be held from the residence of of Mr. Fred J. Day, 252 South third street, at 2.30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

A LENTEN PASTORAL

REV. JAMES SLIDELL'S WORK TO HIS PARISHIONERS.

The Rev James Slidell, of Trinity church, has issued a handsomely printed pamphlet on Lenten duties. In his pastoral he says:

Make your repentance real, so you may know yourself; let self-love be slain; pride dethroned—that Christ may live and grow in you; then the other duties of a well-kept Lent will follow as a sequence, and Easter will find you nearer the Lamb of God, who died to bring immortality to light.

Attend the extra services as often as possible and make them rounds in a ladder which leads to heaven.

Avail yourself of Holy Communion, remembering that in that blessed service is the divine method for spirtual growth.

Make your reading more marked, laying aside novels and lighter matter, read some biography of a faithful son or daughter of the church, and study it so that you may catch the principle of action which prompted such heroic service.

To the unbaptized, unconfirmed, and negligent communicants, "Lent" comes as a time for renewed attention to life and its purpose. The unbaptised say in their lines, "We can get along without God's special aid;" the unconfirmed "We are strong and need not the sevenfold gift of the Holy Spirit;" the lukewarm communicants who seldom receive the spiritual food their dearest Lord has left for them, "We do not believe that except ye eat the flesh of the son of man and drink His blood ye have no life in you."

Be true, and if Lent has never shown you your true state, may God in His love and mercy reveal it, so that the spiritual life may grow; then whether Easter is spent with the faithful on earth, or in the paradise of the blest, it will be in "The Communion of Saints."

THE WEATHER.

At seven o'clock this morning the thermometer indicated 23 degrees above zero. Clear with northwest wind. At one o'clock p. m. the register was 45 degrees above zero. Clear with west wind. For the corresponding hours one year ago the register was 6 and 17 degrees above zero.

The unprecidented demand for the Richardson Shoe Co's $2 shoe, can only be accounted for, by the universal satisfaction which it has given as a wear resister. In fit and finish few surpass it. Ladies who wish to economize, should try a pair.

Cloaks.—If interested we can interest you. Our prices are down to the lowest notch. J. M. BOSTWICK & SONS.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

The City Council Take Preliminary Steps to Investigate the Water Works.

Some Very Pointed Instructions from Mayor Winans to the Council.

The Opinion of the Committee on Fire and Water as Expressed in a Report.

A regular meeting of the common council was held last evening, His Honor, Mayor Winans, in the chair, with all the aldermen present except Aldermen Baker, Conrad, Judd and Smith.

Immediately after the clerk had finished calling the roll of members, Mayor Winans addressed the council as follows, reading from manuscript, and placing on his words marked and significant emphasis:—

Gentlemen of the Council:

I am informed that at the recent burning of the Grand Opera House, the water company, upon the alarm being given, failed to furnish an adequate supply of water for the needs of the fire department. If this be true, the company is not only censurable—but perhaps liable in damages. Their contract is to supply at all times an adequate supply of water for fire protection, and if they have failed to do this it is a matter for serious consideration. They, in my judgment, have the means to do so, and if derelict, it is through negligence, and a violation of their contract. I therefore recommend that the matter be referred to the fire department committee for investigation, and that said committee report to the council the facts and any recommendations it may have to make thereon, to the next meeting of the council.

The clerk read the journal of the last regular and special meeting. Approved.

The clerk presented a batch of miscellaneous bills against the several funds. Referred to finance committee.

The February report of the Board of Education, showing expenditures of $2,016.37 for the month, was referred to the committee on schools.

The following petition, signed by the twelve "call men" in the fire department, was read by the clerk and referred to the committee on fire and water:

To the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Janesville:

The undersigned, members of the fire department of said city, known as "call men," respectfully represent to your honorable body that an effort is being made to procure the passage of a law by the present legislature permitting the tax collected from the insurance companies in this city to be paid to and used by the "fire police company." Your petitioners further represent and state that said tax has been heretofore distributed to all the members of the fire department, and the usual amount received per year from that source is eight hundred dollars, and the call men received for the last year the sum of $16.74 each; that the sum of $50 each per year now paid by the city is inadequate compensation for the services the call men are called upon to render; that under the present arrangements the money collected from insurance companies will amount to from $20 to $25 per year for each of the call men. Wherefore, your petitioners pray that in case said proposed law is passed that the salary of the "call men" be raised from $50 to $75 per year.

Mayor Winans took occasion to mildly express his disapproval of the bill transferring this insurance money to the Fire Police fund, and was fearful that it would not be the end of the expense to the city. It was the business of the council to guard this matter, but if they had considered it and were satisfied, he would not now object.

Ald. Norris remarked that the council had taken no action in the matter; that the bill was presented to the legislature on the strength of a petition signed by nearly every business man in the city.

The clerk read the annual report of Chief Engineer Blunk, of the fire department. Referred to the committee on fire and water. [The report will be found in full elsewhere.]

The clerk read a petition from Frank Jones asking to be released as one of the bondsmen on Wm. Sisson's saloon bond. Referred to license committee, Mayor Winans remarking that in his opinion the council had no power to so release a bondsman except to annul the license.

Mayor Winans announced the appointment of Ed. Smith and P. McGinley as special police for Saturday nights and Sundays until June next.

On motion of Ald. Fathers the appointments were confirmed:

The city clerk stated that he had, in accordance with instructions of the council, notified Timothy O'Rourke that the city would not need the pest house after March 6th, and that he had removed the city property from the building.

Ald. Fathers, of the finance committee, reported in favor of allowing sundry bills against the several funds aggregating as follows:

General fund	$ 79 17
Bridge fund	91 80
Gas fund	66 67
Fire and water fund	42 95
First Ward fund	5 25
Second Ward fund	9 00
Third Ward fund	9 00
Fourth Ward fund	29 75
Fifth Ward fund	1 50
Total	$ 334 56

The report was concurred in.

Ald. Fathers, of the finance committee, reported the semi-annual pay roll of the call men in the fire department, which was approved and on his motion allowed.

Ald. McLean, of the fire and water committee, presented the following report:

To the Mayor and Common Council:

Your committee on fire and water held a meeting on Tuesday afternoon, February 26th, for the purpose of considering matters relating to the fire department.

The question of purchasing a new hook and ladder truck was discussed, but your committee not being fully informed as to the merits of the various styles of trucks suitable for service in our department, were unable to arrive at any definite conclusion. The committee deem it important that the merits of the several trucks and extension ladders be thoroughly examined before making final decisions, and would, therefore, ask permission to send three members of the committee together with the chief engineer, to Chicago, to make a personal examination of the trucks manufactured in that city by E. B. Preston & Co., and by the Fire Extinguishing Co., as well as the trucks in use in the Chicago fire department. By so doing your committee are certain that they can make a more satisfactory decision and report.

The matter of water works fire protection was also considered at this meeting. Chief Engineer Blunk was present and made a statement, in answering to questions, that the pressure on the water mains during the fire at the Myers opera house on the afternoon of Wednesday, February 20th, was not what the water works franchise calls for, notwithstanding he repeated the signals for the maximum pressure, and also telephoned to the pumping station for the same. This statement regarding insufficient pressure is substantiated by the record of the water pressure gauge at the pumping works. The individual members of your committee have also been informed by many leading citizens and property owners, and are satisfied by their own observations, that at no time during the progress of the fire was there sufficient pressure maintained to force a stream of water, with a line of 300 feet of hose, to the roof of the opera house building.

At the official test of the water works last summer a water pressure of from 140 to 150 pounds was maintained, and your committee was led to believe that that pressure and like results would be forthcoming in case of fire at any time after acceptance. At the opera house fire barely 100 pounds pressure was maintained instead, notwithstanding the demands of the chief of the department for 150 pounds pressure. Had the 140 or 150 pounds pressure been applied as demanded, your committee as well as the chief engineer, believe better results would have been attained.

In view of the general dissatisfaction among the property owners of the city regarding this failure of the water company to furnish the pressure required, and for the purpose of preventing, if possible, a recurrence, your committee would respectfully offer the following resolution for the consideration of the council.

Resolved, That Mayor Winans be requested to inform this council as to the obligations of the Water Company to furnish fire protection; to what extent; whether or not the chief engineer of the fire department is the proper person to demand such protection in case of fire, and how long the fire department may be compelled to wait after such demand is made before complying.

J. B. MCLEAN,
S. NORRIS,
J. P. BAKER,
CHAS. CONRAD,
WILL JUDD.

On motion of Ald. Fathers the report was accepted and adopted.

Ald. McLean stated that the committee had thoroughly tested the steam whistles as a means for giving fire alarms, they had tested different size whistles at the water works pumping station, and none had been satisfactory with the steam pressure carried on the boilers. The city now had two whistles, and it was the opinion of the committee that they could be sold for a reasonable sum. On his motion the committee was authorized to sell the whistles.

Ald. Horn, instructing the chief engineer to employ competent persons to ring each of the fire bells in case of fire alarms, the bells to be rung immediately after the box number had been struck on the west side bell, the expense not to exceed 25 cents for each bell for each alarm of fire. Adopted.

A resolution having been passed at a former meeting of the council providing for a special committee to investigate the question of oil lamps for lighting the streets in districts where there is no gas Mayor Winans appointed as such committee Alds. Smith, Hanthorn, Fathers, Horn and Casey.

On motion of Ald. McLean the council adjourned.

THEY TALKED EMIGRATION.

DOINGS OF MADISON STUDENTS—JANESVILLE CHRONOLOGY DISCUSSED.

MADISON, March 4—Last Friday evening the Greek letter societies of the University, united in annual inter-fraternity ball. The music was furnished by Thiel's orchestra, of Milwaukee, and supper by Waltzinger, Madison's prize caterer. Many of the alumni were present, and the party was generally regarded as the most successful "inter-frat" in many years. Saturday evening, the Sophomores of the Hesperian literary society debated the emigration question. The judges decided against further restriction.

Misses Etta Hanchett and Jessie Sherer, of Janesville are visiting in Madison.

In Class.—Professor: "How many days in the year?"

F. S. (of Janesville): "Three hundred and sixty-five and one-fourth."

Prof.—"Where does the one-fourth come in?"

F.—"Fourth of July."

As a horse and cattle lotion Salvation Oil has proven itself an infallible remedy: It has received the hearty endorements of many old and well know horsemen. Price 25 cents a bottle.

PLANS FOR POPE'S SPRINGS.

JANESVILLE TO BE GIVEN A FIRST CLASS SUMMER RESORT.

W. H. Burr, who is now proprietor of the Pope's Springs grounds, is full of enthusiasm over Janesville's prospects as a summer resort.

"Why, Waukesha and Oconomowoc are nowhere beside it," he remarked. "I was only up there ten days when I bought it, and I tell you I've been glad ever since. I can't see how it is that no one has taken it up before. I've been around at nearly all the western watering places and there isn't one of them hardly that has the natural advantages of this."

Mr. Burr is negotiating for a steam launch large enough to carry from fifty to one hundred people. Trips will be made once every hour, so that business men can spend part of the summer at the springs with their families and yet not neglect their down town interests.

Two men are already at work putting the place in order for the summer. The present hotel building will be used for a dining hall and additions and cottages built for the accommodation of boarders. Quite a number in Chicago and other cities have ordered accommodations reserved; and a hotel building new throughout is among the possibilities of the future.

Mr. Burr will continue to care for his insurance business, but will devote much of his time during the summer to the management of the grounds. A resort conducted on the plan which he outlines would do much to advance Janesville interests in every way, and it is to be hoped that it will succeed.

Mothers, do not let your darlings suffer with whooping cough while you have a remedy so near at hand. Use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and the little sufferer will soon find relief. Price 25 cents.

MERCHANTS IN SESSION.

A regular meeting of the Merchants Retail Commercial Agency will be held March 6th in the council room. Meeting called to order at 8 p. m., sharp. All members requested to be present.

O. A. SANBORN, Sec'y.

OUR FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Review of the Fires for the Past Twelve Months—The Work of the Fire Department.

The Opera House Fire,—Gentle Hints at the Inefficient Water Works Service.

What the Department Has Cost the Past Year,—Estimates for the Next Year.

A the regular meeting of the common council held last evening, Chief Engineer Henry Blunk submitted his annual report of the fire department. The report contains much valuable information, and is published in full for the benefit of tax-payers. The report is as follows:

JANESNILLE, Wis., March 4, 1889.

To the Honorable, the Mayor and Common Council:

GENTLEMEN—I herewith submit my report of the operations of the fire department for the quarter (three months) ending with date, it also being my annual report, embracing time from March 20, 1888 to March 4, 1889.

During the past year the fire department has responded to thirty-four alarms, nine of which were without cause. The number of alarms exceeds those of any other year in the history of the city. The most serious fire that has visited our city since the burning of the Hyatt house in January, 1867, occurred on the afternoon of Wednesday, February 20th, by which the magnificent Myers opera house was totally destroyed, involving a loss estimated at between $50,000 and $60,000, with no insurance on the building. This fire gave us an opportunity to thoroughly test the water works as to their capicity to extinguish fires. On arriving at the opera house—within one or two minutes after the alarm—I ordered the full amount of pressure applied to the water mains. Three streams of water were immediately put on the fire, and as soon as hose could be laid and attached to hydrants I had streams playing from hydrants as follows.

One stream from the hydrant located at the corner of East Milwauke and Division streets.

Two streams from the hydrant located at the corner of East Milwaukee and Bluff streets.

Two streams from the hydrant located on Main street at the corner of the Myers house.

Two streams from the hydrant on North Main street, in front of the Gazette office.

One stream from the hydrant on South Main street in front of Hanchett & Sheldon's.

Three of these streams or lines of hose were attached to the standpipes on the Myers house—two to the west pipe and one to the east. From the top of these stand-pipes four streams were played on the roof, making nine streams from the water works. Owing to the lack of sufficient pressure these streams were not satisfactory. Being informed that the question of fire protection as furnished by the water works is now under consideration by your committee on fire and water, and also under discussion by the members of the Business Men's Association, I omit giving details at this time. Realizing at first that the fire had gained considerable headway before it was discovered, and the impossibility of extinguishing it in the opera house building with the low pressure on the water mains, I again ordered an increase of pressure applied, and also ordered out both steam fire engines, but one of which was able to work on account of lack of hose. I then directed every effort to save the Myers house and adjoining property, and succeeded with but very little loss outside the opera house building. In this I was greatly aided by volunteers, many of the old members of the volunteer department lending their efficient aid in the time of its greatest need. Many of our leading citizens also assisted in the work, to all of whom I extend most hearty thanks. I considered it necessary to keep a force of men at work wetting down the ruins all night following, and detailed Assistant Engineer Osgood in charge of a squad of men, consisting of Captain George Airis, John Ehrlinger, John Heffernan, Thomas Heffernan, and Con Ryan. I recommend that these men be allowed extra pay for their service. Also W. A. Bauman and John Slightam be compensated for services as engineers of the fire steamers, they responding quickly to my request to work.

Not including the loss sustained by the opera house fire, the losses during the year ending with this date have been:

Loss on buildings	$ 3,582 46
Loss on contents	1,946 94
Total	$ 5,529 40
Insurance on buildings	$11,600 00
Insurance on contents	1,600 00
Total	$13,200 00
Loss on uninsured buildings	25 00
Loss on uninsured contents	500 00

The expense of maintaining the department the past year has been $8,432 49, as shown by an itemized schedule hereto annexed and marked "Exhibit A"; which have been kindly furnished me by City Clerk P. S. Fenton. I have classified the expenses as follows:

Salaries, including pay of engineers of steamers, hire of horses drawing the steamers, and pay of firemen to and including March 15th, inst	$3725 12
December hydrant rental	2,005 37
Boarding horses to September 1st	881 50
Feed for horses from September 1st to May 1st	200 00
Blacksmithing and horseshoeing	70 17
Coal	592 82
Gas	287 24
Rent of two telephones	48 00
Rubber coats	40 00
Purchase of horses	235 00
Extra labor in filling cisterns, etc	72 75
Sundry repairs	94 12
Hardware, sundries	38 51
Paints	65 73
Lumber	36 26
Printing	14 50
Supplies, sundries	155 70
Pipes and nozzles	50 00
Alarm box and supplies	130 20
Swinging harness, etc	189 00
Total	$8432 49

Under the authority of the resolution of the common council relating to feeding city horses, I have, since the date of my last quarterly report, expended $100.12 for feed, being 28 cents in excess of the appropriation made last September for feed—$200. We now have feed (in kind) sufficient to subsist the five horses until May 1st. This shows the expense of feed to be about sixteen and one-half cents a day for each horse, a saving of $219.72 in eight months over the previous system of boarding at $3 a week a horse. During the last three months I have purchased feed as follows:

Oats, 6,133 pounds, at a cost of	$ 48 88
Bran, at a cost of	2 34
Corn, in ear, 2,153 pounds, at a cost of	8 32
Hay, 7,545 pounds, at a cost of	40 58
Total	$100 12

The horses are all in good condition and have been fed all the hay and grain necessary to keep them so.

The department as at present organized I think a great improvement over the former system; the members are more prompt in their attendance and the city property is better cared for. Since last September but one member—John Ehrlinger—has absented himself at a fire, and I herewith report him as fined one dollar for his failure to respond to a fire alarm on October 17th, in accordance with the rules adopted by the common council.

There has been no change in the membership of the department since last September. The members are seemingly well satisfied, yet many think their pay is below that for similar services rendered in departments similarly situated, and that it ought to be increased, the paid men to $40 per month and the call men to $75 or $100 a year. I ask your consideration of this question.

The hose carriages are in good condition and so far as can now be seen require no repairs, although a coat of varnish would add much to their appearance.

Understanding that your committee on fire and water now have the question of purchasing a new hook and ladder truck under consideration I refrain from anything further than calling your attention to the recommendations in my last quarterly report.

The fire alarm telegraph is working satisfactorily and has proved a great benefit to the fire department. The expense of maintaining this alarm is not known definitely, as the accounts have not been kept separately.

The engine houses require a thorough cleaning on the inside, and a new roof is required on the east side house. Most of the work required can be performed by the regular men if the materials are furnished.

The opera house fire forcibly illustrated the necessity of placing water services in each of the engine houses and placing thereon water gauges. I therefore again recommend that services be so placed and that Edison recording gauges be attached thereto in each engine house. This will enable the firemen to ascertain the direct water pressure at all times, besides keeping an accurate and undisputed record of such pressure.

I estimate the expenses of the fire department for the coming year as follows:

Hydrant rental, per contract	$4,200 00
Salaries—Chief engineer, paid and call men	3,100 00
Horse feed	375 00
Gas	280 00
Coal—20 tons at $8 a ton	160 00
L. D. Richardson, superintendent telegraph	150 00
Telephone rental-two phones	48 00
Incidental expenses	500 00
Contingent expenses	500 00
Total	$9,313 00

Deduct from this estimate the hydrant rental—$4,200—and the estimated expenses of the department proper will be $5,113, some $3,000 less than during several previous years. In this estimate I have included the sum of $500 for "contingent expenses," to provide in case of accident to horses, etc.

Since the completion of the water works I have on several occasions loaned hose for the purpose of filling cisterns, receiving compensation aggregating seven dollars, which I have passed over to the city treasurer, holding his receipt.

In concluding my report, I desire to return thanks to his honor, the mayor, and the members of the common council for the uniform courtesy shown me during my official term, and to commend the officers and members of the fire department for their promptness and efficiency. Respectfully submitted.

HENRY BLUNK,
Chief Engineer.

THE CONCORDIA SOCIETY.

THE NEW OFFICERS ELECTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING LAST EVENING.

The Janesville Concordia Society held their annual meeting last evening in their hall in the Mitchell block, West Milwaukee street, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—L. F. Knipp.
Vice President—F. Kothman.
Corresponding Secretary—L. Richter.
Financial Secretary—William Lennartz.
Treasurer—John Falter.
Trustee for three years—Herman Buchholz.
Trustee for two years—J. M. Kneff.
Trustee for one year—Carl Pabst.
Color Bearer—F. Bauman.

The Concordia Society is one of the strongest in the city, is made up wholly of our German-American fellow citizens, and is doing much quiet work for the benefit of those coming under its care. The Gazette congratulates the new officers on the bright prospects of the future, and trusts they will continue to prosper as in the past.

A SUCCESSFUL MEETING.

LIEUTENANT LAVERY'S WORK AT THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

There was a large audience last evening to greet Lieutenant Lavery at the Baptist church. Judging from the interest taken in the meetings the people of Janesville have been moved in a quiet but effectual way. Mr. Lavery has a peculiar way of forcing home the truths of the gospel, his acquaintance with trials and temptations make him tender towards those who are without hope.

He took for the foundation of his remarks last night a portion of tenth chapter of the gospel by St. Luke, the parable of the good Samaritan; and dwelt upon the many poor unfortunates that are lying by the roadside as we go along the journey of life and that are being robbed and stripped by appetite and Desires. A great many are in that condition through circumstances over which they had no control, but the churches to-day are the good samaritans, and are anxious to help all who will let them. Lieutenant Lavery gave a very interesting illustration of how after the battle of Allatoona, Georgia, the Union soldiers made coffee and took torches and went over the field, binding up the wounds of the enemy who had but a short time before been fighting against them:

It is hoped that the people will turn out and help Mr. Lavery in his work. Wednesday is set apart for special day of prayer, beginning at ten o'clock in the morning and three in the afternoon. All christian people are requested to attend these meetings.

Paper, envelopes, writing tablets, etc. all qualities and sizes at King & Skelly's bookstore.

Money to loan. GEO. M. MCKEY.

For Rent.

The large double stores in the Odd Fellows block, corner of North Main and North First streets, are for rent on reasonable terms. For particulars inquire of S. B. Kenyon, Cyrus Miner, or B. H. Baldwin.

Boy's and children's suits at prices that will please you, at Zeigler's.

A ten foot bar counter, well made and nearly new, for sale at a bargain at Sanborn's second hand store.

Largest stock and best assortment of wall paper and window shades at King & Skelly's bookstore.

Another great invoice of new spring styles of wall papers direct from the manfacturers at Sutherland's bookstore.

Compare our stock of black dress goods with any other in the city. You can readily decide which is the largest and most complete.

J. M. BOSTWICK & SONS.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, New York.

LOCAL MATTERS.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—A fine selection of bargains in houses, lots, farms and western land. You can make some money by calling at my office.

D. CONGER.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25c a bottle.

Blankets—blankets—blankets. Our prices are low enough to interest any one. Bound to make them less if low prices will do it.

J. M. BOSTWICK & SONS.

Ladies fleece-lined over shoes only 50 cents at the Bargain Shoe store.

100 pair of horse blankets we offer at net cost—rather do it than carry them over. J. M. BOSTWICK & SONS.

See the artistic "Matteawan" felt shoes and slippers, at R. S. C's.

ROOMERS WANTED—at reasonable rates. Apply at 107 North Franklin street.

School books and school supplies at King & Skelly's bookstore.

Sanders' short hand school, Myers block, West Milwaukee street, Janesville Wis. The principal a number year U. S. court reporter. Paying position procured for graduates. Complete course only $25.

Full line of felt shoes and slippers—both ladies' and gent's, at Richardson's Shoe Co's.

FOR SALE.—213, corner South 3d and Jackman streets, near high school.

WM. ROSS

The finest assortment of curtains, shade cloths, fixtures, etc., at Sutherland's bookstore.

WANTED

WANTED—A MAN OF TEMPERATE AND moral habits, seeking employment, to represent an old established house in his own section. Salary, if suited, $100 per month. References exacted. J. F. Blanchard, Gen. Manager, Lock Box 1585, N. Y.

WANTED—AGENTS for our NEW PATENT Fire-Proof Safes; size 28x18x18; weight 500 lbs.; retail price $35; others in proportion. Highest award (silver medal) Centennial Exposition. Rare chance; permanent business. Our prices lowest. We are not in the safe pool. Exclusive territory given. Alpine Safe Co., Cincinnati, O.

Notice of Judicial Election.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, } ss
COUNTY OF ROCK. }

Notice is hereby given that at the Judicial Election to be held in the several towns, wards villages and election districts of the State of Wisconsin, on the first Tuesday of April, A. D., 1889, being the second day of said month, the following officers are to be elected, to-wit:

An Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, in place of John B. Cassoday, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday in January, 1890.

Also a County Judge for the full term commencing on the first Monday of January, 1890, in place of John W. Sale, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday of January, A. D., 1890.

The following amendment to section 4 of Article 7 of the constitution of the State of Wisconsin, as amended in 1887, will be submitted to the people in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 22, Laws of 1889. Said act reads as follows:

CHAPTER 22.

(Published February 28, 1889.)

AN ACT to submit to the people an amendment to the constitution.

WHEREAS, the Legislature of this state at the biennial session for the year 1887 proposed and adopted by a vote of a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, and amendment to the constitution of this State, the same being in fact an amendment to section 4, of article 7, thereof as amended in 1877, the proposed amendment being in the following language:

Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate Concurring: That the following be adopted as an amendment to the constitution of the State of Wisconsin:

SECTION 1. The chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court shall be severally known as justices of said court with the same terms of office, respectively, as now provided. The supreme court shall consist of five justices (any three of whom shall be a quorum), to be elected as now provided. The justice having been longest a continuous member of the court (or in case two or more of such senior justices having served for the same length of time, then the one whose commission first expires), shall be ex-officio the chief justice; and

WHEREAS, the foregoing proposed amendment to the constitution was duly ratified and agreed to by the legislature of this state for the year 1889; therefore

The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The proposed amendment to the constitution of this state shall be submitted to the people at an election to be held Tuesday, the second day of April, 1889, and if the people shall approve and ratify said amendment, by a majority of the electors voting thereon, such amendment shall become a part of the constitution of this state.

SEC 2. The form of ballot in voting to approve and ratify said proposed amendment shall be: For amendment to the constitution: if against the same, "Against the amendment to the constitution," which shall be written or printed on the judicial ballot used at such election, and deposited in the same box. All persons qualified to vote at any election in this state shall be deemed voters on this question.

SEC. 3. The votes cast approving and ratifying, or disapproving such amendment, shall be counted and returned by the inspectors of the election in all respects as votes for an associate justice of the supreme court are counted and returned: and the officers now designated by law to canvass the returns of votes for associate justice of the supreme court shall canvass the returns on this question at the same time and place and under the same regulations and restrictions, now provided by law for canvassing and declaring the returns of elections for justices of the supreme court.

SEC. 4. Within three days after the determination of such canvass, it shall be the duty of the canvasser to certify the result of such canvass to the governor, who shall thereupon, without delay, make proclamation of the result.

SEC. 5. The secretary of state is hereby required to give twenty days' notice of the election herein authorized, and to include the substance of this act therein.

SEC 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved February 27, 1889.

Said election to be held and conducted, votes canvassed and returns made in accordance with law.

[SEAL] Given under my hand and the official seal of Rock county, at the City of Janesville, this second day of March A. D., 1889.

WILLIAM F. WILLIAMS.
County Clerk of Rock County.

S. P. HOSKINS,
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENT.
Notary Public, Conveyancing done. Notes and Mortgages Negotiated. General Collecting Agency. Rents houses, pays taxes, etc. One door east of Telephone office, Smith's block, Money to loan at 6 per cent.
Any person having business in my line can save money by calling on me before transacting any business with any Ins. loan or real estate Agent in Smith's Block.
JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN.